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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1897.

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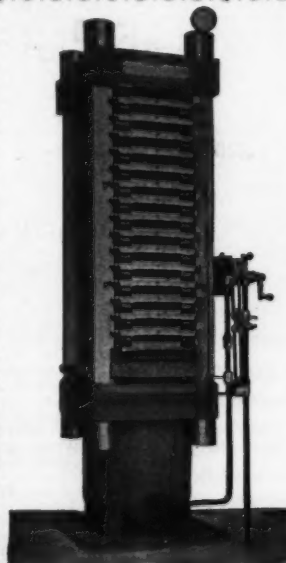
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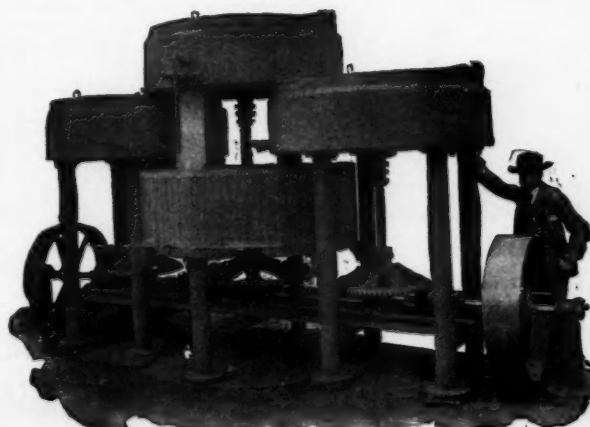
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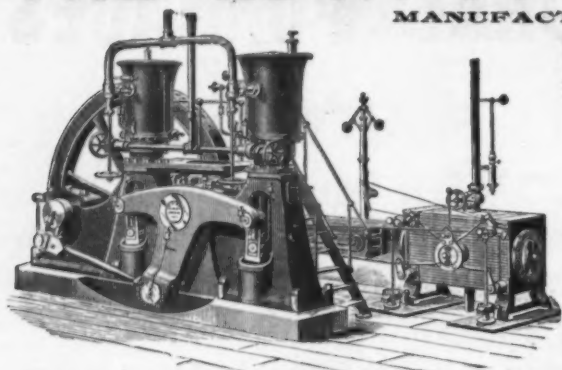
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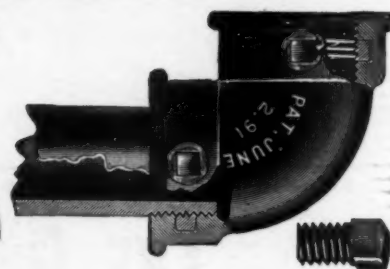
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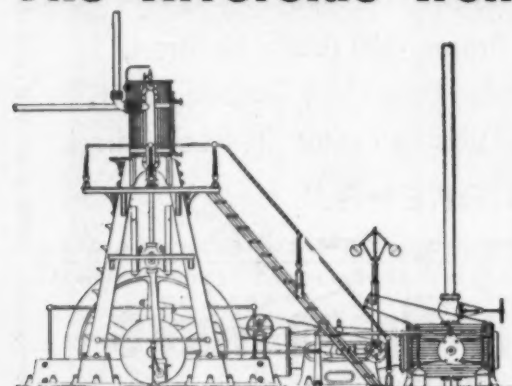


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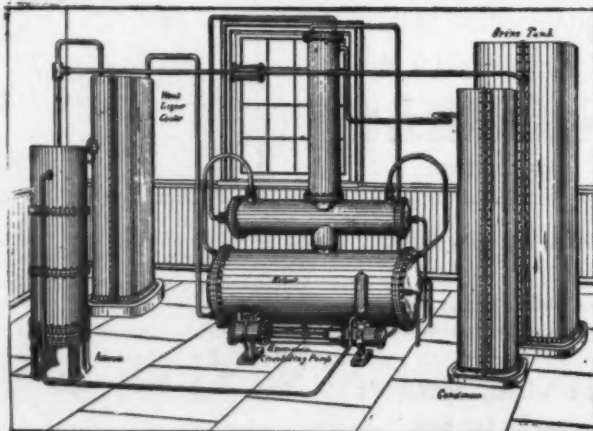
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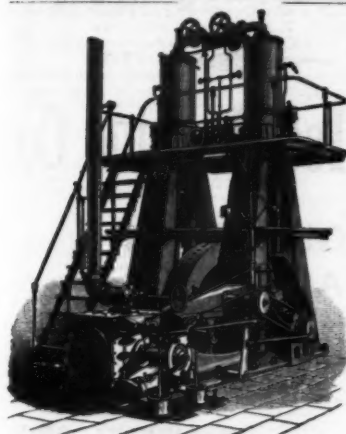
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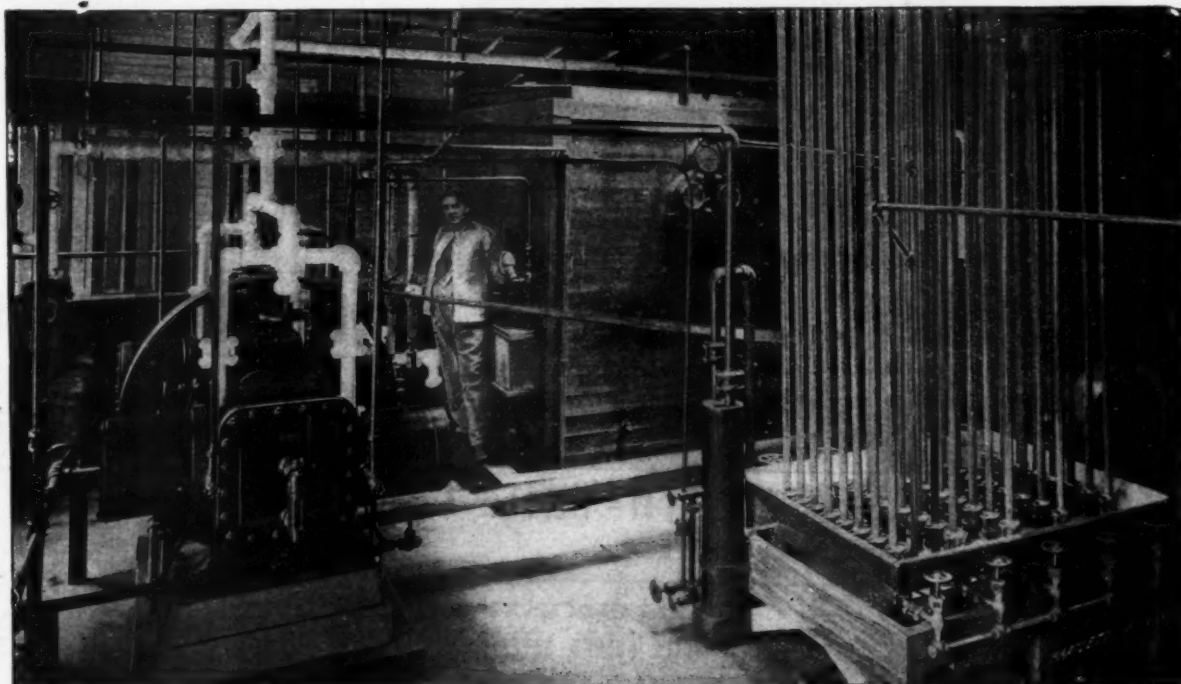
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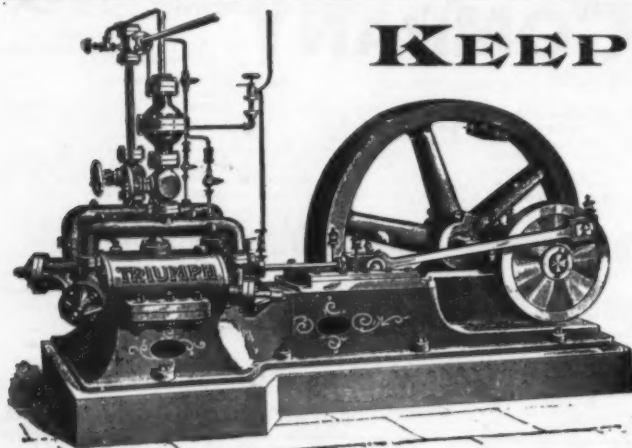
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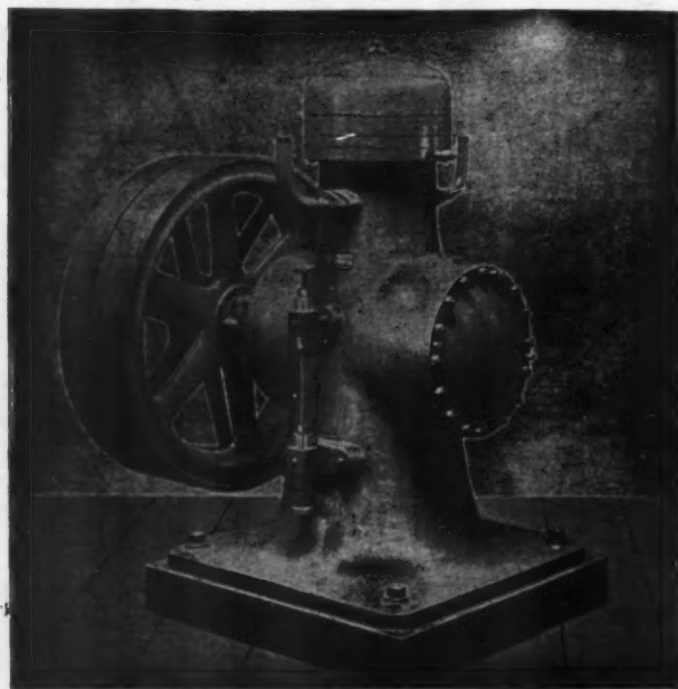
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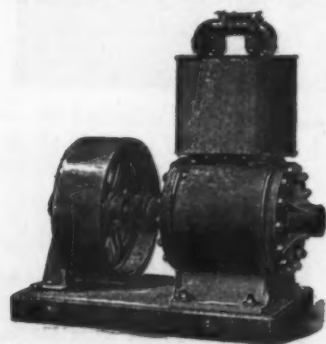
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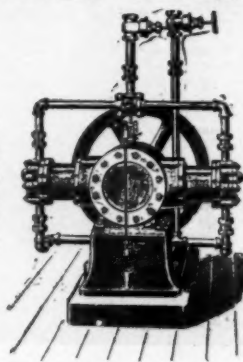
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ARMOUR'S WHITE FLOATING SOAP IS A SURE SELLER. Name is good, quality is good, and price is right.

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THE ORGAN OF THE PROVISION AND MEAT INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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NOTICE.

We beg to inform the subscribers and advertisers of "The National Provisioner" that we have dispensed with the services of Mr. John Bannon, who was in our employ for some months, and that he is no longer authorized to solicit subscriptions or advertisements either for "The National Provisioner," or for "The National Retail Butchers' Review."

Robert Ganz & Co.

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

Frost has at last set in throughout the Southwest, and all danger from yellow fever appears to have vanished. Some of the State quarantines in the South have been abandoned, others have been modified, and nearly all towns that have not done so, gave notice that by Nov. 10 they will let business resume its regular shape. It is, of course, possible that sporadic cases of yellow fever will still be reported, but the dangers of an epidemic surely belong to the past.

There is hardly a wind bad enough that does not bring some good. The yellow fever scare in the South put new life into the wholesome agitation for the establishment of a national quarantine supervision instead of the present policy which is properly designated as a go-lucky, every-town-for-itself affair. We cannot urge too strongly upon our national representatives in Congress to give to this important matter their fullest attention at the earliest opportunity. While the ravages of yellow fever may not have been so severe this time as during former epidemics, its very existence has done enormous, almost irreparable damage to the national trade and prosperity. And to think, that proper and systematic precaution might have prevented the calamity, ought to be sufficient for action in the future.

Some newspapers dwell exclusively on the unquestionable fact that the number of deaths from yellow fever fell this season far below the number of the last epidemics of 1878. As long as numbers only are considered, it is, indeed, remarkable to compare the death lists from the dreadful disease for the seven weeks from early in September up to late in October. While in 1878 those weekly losses in New Orleans amounted to respectively, 562, 436, 364, 347, 348, 247 and 211, this year in the corresponding weeks only 1, 5, 11, 19, 25, 32 and 34 deaths were recorded as occurring from yellow fever in the same center of the epidemics. Now as frost has set in and all danger has passed, we may expect from past experience that very soon the whole scare and with it nearly all thoughts of possible renewals may be forgotten. This, however, is just the thing which must be prevented by all means.

We had a terrible lesson of it, and we ought to have profited from it for good. The number of deaths, sorrowful as they are for the families concerned, are with our progress in science no more alone to be taken as standard for the measurement of the damage inflicted by such epidemics. At the same time while progressing science diminishes the number of losses in life, trade and commerce have progressed even more rapidly. At no time before, even with much larger cases of death, could it be stated as truthfully as now, that more than a million dollars a day is lost to commerce by the present epidemics. Such a loss cannot but ruin thousands of existences if continued for some length of time. It is the scare itself, nay, even the possibility of a scare that has to be prevented by all means, and no means will ever work more efficiently than a national quarantine. Congress ought to regard it as a paramount duty to attend to its establishment without any delay.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

New York cattle shipping interests have been somewhat alarmed by the news that the entire cattle space on practically all the transatlantic steamers sailing from the port of New York has been contracted for by a syndicate for one and two years ahead. It was stated that the White Star and the Atlantic Transport Line permitted all their cattle room to be engaged for one year, and the National

Line for two years, and this by a new British syndicate, leaving the two largest New York shippers practically shut out from regular lines. As these two firms naturally do not propose to go out of business it has to be presumed that they will find other steamers, either from a new regular line to be started, or from other ports. They feel quite confident that they will easily find all the space they may need. The public is very little interested in that part of private business affairs. But it is highly interested in the unavoidable consequences of such a lively competition in the cattle export trade, as is to be expected from the surprising action of the foreign syndicate which unconfirmed rumors by the way connected with Armour & Co. Increase in demand will naturally increase the price of cattle in this country, while increase in supply must lower the prices for Great Britain. Both would be a matter of general interest and of the greatest importance for the trade as well as for the public. There is at present not sufficient information available on the subject, as the parties in the deal naturally keep the best part of their intentions to themselves. It will be well to watch all further movements.

POSITION OF LARD AND TALLOW.

The position of lard and tallow in the markets is rather paradoxical in so far that the prices of both commodities remained firm during the summer months and began to melt with the cold weather, besides this a dullness has set in which might almost be called stagnation during the past month and prices have fallen partly in consequence. This in spite of the fact of increasing consumption and decreasing stocks both in tallow and lard. The stocks of domestic tallow in England on the first of October, 1897, were 20,000 casks smaller than they were at the same time last year. The stocks of lard are decreasing in like proportions. In lard it may be true that large quantities are being made every day, and that the increasing consumption is balanced by the large increase in supplies, but the same cannot be justly said of tallow since good cattle are high and comparatively few and to all appearances prices for live cattle will be higher than they are now. It is to an extent the packers' own fault if there is an over-production in lard which they cannot overcome. They demand light bacon hogs instead of heavy grades which yield too large a percentage of lard and are "encouraging" farmers to some extent therein. But the only encouragement which will induce the farmer in our opinion is a wider margin to be established between bacon hogs and lard hogs. Canadian packers are somewhat different from the American packers in this respect and are willing to pay from \$1 to \$2 per hundred more for the bacon hog, knowing that they they will get from 3 to 5c. per pound more for their bacon in the English markets than the bacon from fat hogs will bring. According to the United States Consul at Bristol, best English bacon is now selling at from 15 to 17 cents per pound there, while Canadian and Danish bacons sell at 11 to 14 cents per pound against our American bacon which only brings from 6½ to 8 cents. This bacon question must be studied by our packers as it has been in Denmark and in Canada. There is no reason why our products should not command the same prices as those of other countries, but in order to accomplish this purpose we must start at the bottom of the ladder and must study the question thoroughly besides encouraging the farmer in the proper manner.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

While "The National Provisioner" as a trade paper refrains from meddling into National, State or Municipal politics, it cannot ignore them from a commercial standpoint. Trade interests in general depend too much upon political developments to permit such ignoring. Election times as such are generally recognized as greatly interfering with a full development of trade and commerce, and the results of elections, especially in these times of growing anti-capitalistic tendencies, may become effective disturbers. We may, therefore, congratulate the country that this fall at least we have been spared any such serious consequences. The party in power has, as usually in the year after a national election, met with severe reverses, of which the one in the State of New York deserves the greatest attention. In Greater New York the first attempt undertaken on a larger scale in the United States to free municipal elections from national issues was defeated by the machines of both parties, and the Democratic party got full control of the vast machinery of the second largest city of the world, and through it an almost sufficient check on the Republican government of the State.

In Ohio and Maryland the enormous majorities of the last national elections for the party in power were largely reduced, but not sufficiently to change the complexion of the State governments. As a result the United States Senate will not be materially changed. Neither did any of the other elections produce any noteworthy change. We are, therefore, very much surprised of the quite serious views which our contemporaries abroad, according to cable advices, have formed and expressed on our election of this week, and which have been partly reflected by our own exchanges. No connoisseur of American modern history could have been surprised by the results. All national elections have lately been followed by a more or less violent reaction against the party in power. Practical politicians explain it by the dissatisfaction of large numbers of voters who were disappointed by the appointment of others to offices which they had aspired to. Social economists explain it by the perpetual dissatisfaction of the unlucky ones who prefer to blame all the world, and mostly those in power, to blaming themselves. But no matter the explanation, the fact remains as an experience of years, that, therefore, ought to astonish no one. Trade and commerce cannot find anything alarming or even disappointing in these fall elections. We rather believe that business will very soon regain its normal and prosperous conditions. Anyhow, let us congratulate ourselves and the country, that election times are over. We have now nearly a year of rest before us. Let us use it for business, for much business and for good business.

PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except lard and hogs, which are quoted by the cwt., and pork and beef, by the bbl. or tierce.

REDUCED STOCKS BUT LARGE RECEIPTS OF HOGS KEEP MARKETS EASY. SPECULATION SLOW. LIBERAL DISTRIBUTIONS.

There is no attempt to disguise the fact that the current supplies of hogs are beyond all calculations, and that the ordinary reason, in the fear of disease among the swine, is losing some of its force in accounting for the large marketing. There is no question that some sections have been hastening forward the animals by prevalent disease and the fear of its being more widespread, but the average weight of the hogs has shown that more of them were ready for market and that a larger proportion of the supplies this week was due more to that fact. And while the deliveries of hogs are approaching their present enormous numbers upon the Western packing centers, there is no hope that any assistance can be had from the packers for a permanent strengthening of values of the products. But trading in a speculative way in the products has been distinctly dull upon most days of the week, while where a little momentary excitement has come up it has originated more in the tendency for scalping operations rather than with a desire to protect investments for long holding. There has been missed this week as much desire to take hold of the December and January options as had prevailed previously for some time, and where the dealings have been carried along in those months they were more with a view of getting any small profit possible on the small fluctuations and to unload promptly with its appearance. Yet the showing of stocks this month, in its remarkable pulling down in most important instances of the supplies, would ordinarily have been encouraging, although the holdings are in some respects a little beyond the estimates that have been made two or three days since. But the recent rather exceptional run of hogs had been surprising and of course accounted for the somewhat greater supply of the products than had been looked for as the month was approaching its close. However, the fact that despite the conservative order of buying of exporters that there has been a remarkable reduction of the accumulations of the products as compared with the close of the previous month, would, if the receipts of the swine are to fall off substantially with-

in a few days, come forward in a more substantial way to the support of the position. The Chicago stock of lard is less by nearly 40,000 tes. for the month and is only about 24,000 tes. more than this time last year, standing 178,819 tes. contract grade against 218,751 tes. Oct. 1, and 154,932 tes. Nov. 1, 1896, while the world's visible supply of lard it is expected will show a reduction for the month of 83,000 tes., while the decrease at this time last year was only 33,000 tes. It is further commented upon that the falling off this month in the supply is the most important in the history of the trade. Then again the Chicago stock of ribs, while about 2,000,000 lb more than looked for at the close of last week, are yet 6,200,000 lb less than last month, and nearly 9,000,000 lb less than at this time last year. The stock of pork at Chicago was 96,330 bbls. new against 106,227 bbls. Oct. 1, and of old mess 1,983 bbls. But it was regarded of some importance that the month had accumulated about 10,000 bbls. new pork, while last year, through the same period there had been only a small lot added to the supply. Sweet pickled hams only fail to show the reduction looked for, although they had been under considerable more demand by reason of their low prices, with the stock at Chicago 25,954,000 lb, against 25,364,000 lb Oct. 1, and 16,887,000 lb Nov. 1, 1896. The stocks in New York are not of especial significance in offering new features, comprising 9,727 tes. prime lard, against 11,092 tes. Oct. 15, while last year, Nov. 1, the supply was a little larger. The stock of pork here was 9,375 bbls. old and new, against 9,139 bbls. last month and 8,604 bbls. this time last year.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago during October was 8 lb less than in September, and 2 lb more than in October of last year.

There is some abatement of the sickness South, and the reports thence are not additionally dispiriting, yet it will take two or three weeks yet to get over the more material effect of the restrictions on transportation throughout the interior there and to the seaboard, and packers are not looking for the usual full volume of business with that section this month, although there is no doubt that demands are growing thence and that a very fair distribution is going on, while with reports of frost throughout the South, and the advancing period to more severe weather will open up the territory throughout for liberal wide distributions while there is no doubt of just so much more of a trading with the South as it has been hindered by the trouble in making accumu-

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(SEE PAGES 12, 27 AND 45 ALSO.)

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tions, while the disposition to buy for the season will, it is confidently expected, be enlarged through the exceptionally large crops produced at the South, with the increased money supply. But the West has been very well satisfied with the growth of the general cash demands for the products latterly, and is disturbed only by the uncertainty over the future hog supplies. While the packers have to restrain them in stouter holding of the products, the effect upon prices of hogs and the desire to get them in at prices more to conform to the realizations on the outturns, there has been naturally in the absence of decided strength more or less reserve among exporters. Most of the orders from the other side come for quantities needed for near distribution, yet the shipments on the whole are to a fair extent, while the outlets for meats especially from the West to export and domestic sources have been the largest this week in some time. The distributions of fresh products from the West are also quite large and showing a marked increase, but although there is this brisk consumption the packers are most exercised in keeping the prices of hogs down, and until there is a marked reduction in the supply of the animals the prices of the products are not likely to recover materially; therefore comes the impression that the month of November will be mostly taken up in figuring over getting in the hogs, and watching the prices of corn, while the provision market would be sensibly affected by any decided turn in the price for the grain. The fear of a spread of disease among the hogs has affected, of course, to a considerable extent, their early marketing. While this is conceded, yet still there are various opinions as to the future supply. There are some dealers operating with more confidence in the January option with the impression that the supply of good hogs for the winter will be materially lessened.

On Thursday it was shown that the world's visible supply of lard had diminished more than stated by the first estimate, or 84,468 tcs., with the largest decrease in Chicago, of

40,000 tcs., in Hamburg of 25,000 tcs., and in Liverpool 8,000 tcs., with the total supply 402,181 tcs., against 486,649 tcs. Oct. 1, and 486,631 tcs. Nov. 1, 1896. The Cincinnati Price Current made the hog packing for the week as 385,000 head, against 280,000 head corresponding week last year. The packing for eight months as 11,750,000 head.

The variations to prices and the features on the several days since our previous report are as follows: On last Saturday the opening was rather depressed on the weak look of the hog market and the estimated supplies of the swine for the then ensuing week: 43,000 head were estimated as the Chicago receipt for Monday, and 190,000 head for all of the week, but after a small decline there was an advance and the close showed a small improvement. There was some heavy buying at the inside figures by the brokers who had jumped the market at times in the previous week. Most of the packers sold liberally and there was a full business for the closing day of the week. On Monday the products opened rather firm and advanced 15@20c. on pork, 5@7 points on lard, and 5@7 points on ribs, and closed near the best prices of the day all around. This was due mainly to the reduced hog movement as covering the Western points generally, with Chicago as an exception, as the movement there was well up to expectations. Trading in the products on that day, however, was very light, with little outside interest. Grieg & Wolf were bulling the market there and seemingly to sell upon. On Tuesday there was slack trading at Chicago, where the opening prices were a trifle lower, although the receipts of hogs were less than had been expected, while their prices were higher. Cudahy offered more than the market could take care of on its dullness, while there was some disposition among scalpers to sell. While the stocks of lard had been reduced largely for the month, yet they were somewhat more than had been looked for. The stocks of ribs were not much beyond the reduced total anticipated, while there was much less pork. The close of Tuesday's market left prices 5c. lower on pork, 2½@5 points on ribs, and no change in lard. There had been little help to the market that day on the report of 83,000 tcs. less lard in the world's visible supply. On Wednesday there was an easy opening, with considerable selling of December pork by Schwartz & Dupree, and generally selling by local traders. There was a decline of 10c. on pork, followed by 2@5c. reaction, and changes of 2 points on lard and ribs, but a remarkably dull general situation. The receipts of hogs at Chicago had been for the four days, from Saturday to Wednesday inclusive, 86,200 head, while for Tuesday and Wednesday at all Western points the receipts had been 80,000 head. Last year, for the four days, Chicago had had receipts of only 52,900 head. There was some buying of the products on Wednesday on the world's large decrease visible supply of lard, while the yellow fever news was less dispiriting. Cudahy was the main seller that day of January ribs, while a buyer of January lard. On Thursday the opening Chicago market was barely steady but hardly changed, from which there was an advance of 10c. for pork, 2@5 points for lard and 5 points for ribs, but there was not a good undertone. Wolf was bidding up December pork, while there was some selling of January ribs by Wrenn. The slight reaction in prices was more through light offerings. The receipts of hogs were 27,000 head at Chicago and about 58,000 head for the West generally, while same day last year 19,300 head at Chicago and 45,800 head for the West.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,015 bbls. pork, 13,925,123 lb lard, 11,703,

503 lb meats; corresponding week last year: 5,003 bbls. pork, 16,598,366 lb lard, 12,326,887 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week: 10,477 bbls. pork, 10,786,956 lb lard, 17,862,363 lb meats; corresponding week last year: 4,595 bbls. pork, 13,052,972 lb lard, 15,618,346 lb meats.

For beef products there is an insistence upon late prices, while here and there it would be difficult to get the best brands of city extra India mess except at some advance. That grade is not in large supply, while it is costing the packers a little more money than latterly. The English markets are not holding so closely to the conservative views they had held for some time; they have been buying a little more freely here although they do not wholly give over their opinions that the "market is too high here," yet they are carrying small stocks and usually would show more interest with that consideration in taking up offerings here. City extra India mess, in tierces, quoted at \$14.50 @ \$16. Barreled beef has been under rather freer attention in a jobbing way, and 600 to 700 packages have been sold in lots. Prices are \$7.25@8 for mess; \$9.25@10.25 for family, and \$8.25@9.25 for packet. Beef hams are hard to sell in large lots and the distributions of smaller quantities are of a moderate order, while prices lean a little in the buyer's favor, quoted at \$22.50@23.

Last Saturday at Chicago: Pork—October closed \$7.50 nominal; November closed \$1.50 nominal; December opened at \$7.50, sold down to \$7.40, closed \$7.52; January opened at \$8.47, sold down to \$8.40, up to \$8.47, closed \$8.45@8.47. Lard—October closed 4.12 nominal; November closed 4.12 nominal; December opened 4.12, advanced to 4.17 asked, closed at 4.15; January opened at 4.27@4.30, sold at 4.27, up to 4.32, closed at 4.30. Ribs—October opened at 4.40, sold to 4.45, closed at 4.45; December opened at 4.40, sold at 4.42, closed at 4.40 bid; January opened at 4.40@4.42, sold at 4.40, closed at 4.40@4.42.

On Monday, receipts of hogs at the West, 61,000 head, including 44,000 head at Chicago, with their prices steady at Saturday's range. Last year, corresponding day, Chicago had 50,500 head. At Chicago: Pork—November closed at \$7.65 nominal; December opened at \$7.45, advanced to \$7.65, sold at \$7.62, closed at \$7.65 asked; January opened at \$8.47, sold up to \$8.55, down to \$8.50, up to \$8.62, closed at \$8.60 asked. Lard—November closed 4.20 nominal; December opened at 4.15, sold to 4.20, closed 4.22 asked; January opened at 4.30, sold to 4.35, closed at 4.35. Ribs—November closed at 4.50 nominal; December opened at 4.45, sold to 4.50, closed at 4.50 asked; January opened at 4.42, sold to 4.50, closed at 4.50 asked. The New York market on that day showed cash Western lard at 4.57, city steam at 4.20@4.25, refined at 4.90 for Continent, 5.25 for South America, and 6.40 for do., kegs; with compound at 4¼@4½. Of pork there were sales of 250 barrels at \$8.75@9 for new mess, with old mess graded at \$8.25@8.50. Of cut meats, sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5¼, 1,400 pickled hams at 7¼, 8,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6¼@6½; do., 14-lb average, at 6¼; do., 10-lb average, at 6¼@7. Heavy at 5@5½ for heavy to light average.

Tuesday's market at Chicago showed: Pork—December opened at \$7.60, with the highest \$7.62½, lowest \$7.52½, closing at \$7.60. Lard—December opened at 4.20, highest 4.22½, lowest 4.20, closed 4.22½; January opened 4.35, highest 4.37½, lowest 4.32½, closed 4.35. Ribs—December opened 4.45, and that was the price all day, at which it closed; January opened 4.50, highest 4.50, lowest 4.42½, closed 4.47½. At New York a holiday.

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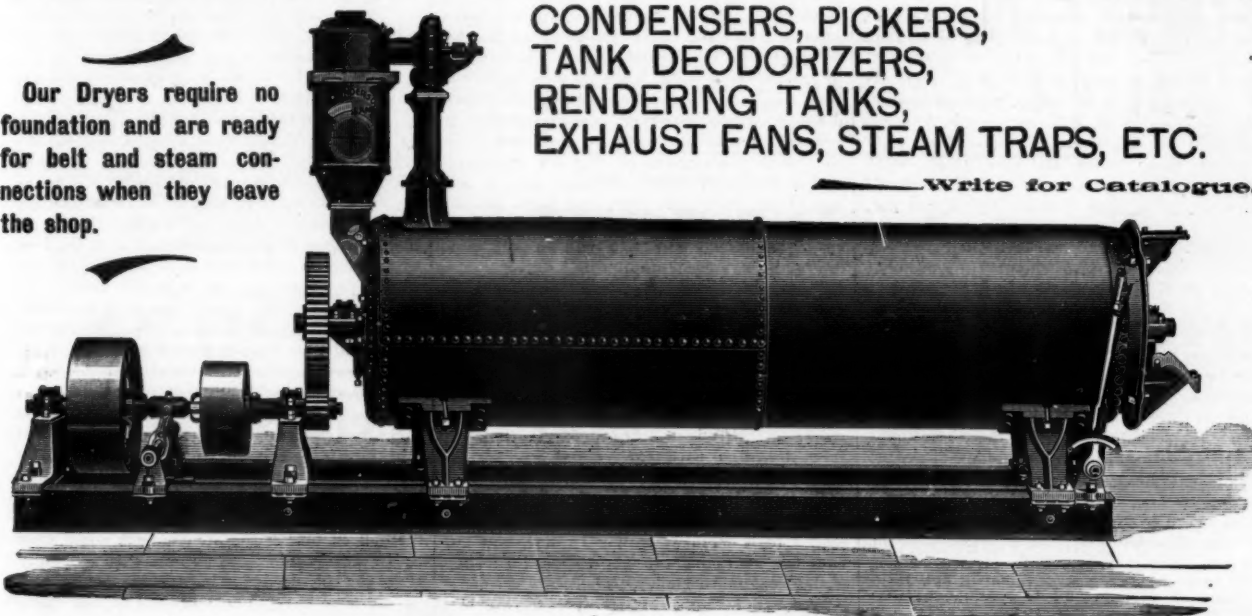
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Wednesday's Chicago market was: For pork—November closed \$7.75 nominal; December opened at \$7.60, sold to \$7.62, down to \$7.52, then at \$7.55, closed at \$7.55@ \$7.57; January opened at \$8.55, sold at \$8.52@ \$8.57, back to \$8.45 bid, closed at \$8.50. Lard—November closed 4.20; December opened at 4.20, sold at 4.22, closed 4.20@ 4.22; January opened at 4.35, closed at 4.35. Ribs—November closed 4.45 nominal; December opened at 4.45, was 4.45 bid and 4.47 asked, closed 4.45; January opened at 4.45, sold at 4.47, closed at 4.45. The New York market showed cash Western at 4.50@4.52. Sales of 80 tes. city at 4.20@4.25, and city at 4.20 bid and 4.30 asked, with refined at 4.90 for Continent, 5.25 for South America and 6.40 for do., kegs. Compound at 4½@ 4½. Of pork: Sales, 150 bbls. at \$8.75@ \$9 for new mess. Cut meats had not changed in prices, while hogs were at 5@5½, and pigs at 5%.

Thursday's Chicago market: On pork—November closed at \$7.65 nominal; December opened at \$7.55, advanced to \$7.67, closed at \$7.68; January opened at \$8.47, sold up to \$8.57, closed at \$8.57. Lard—November closed at 4.22 nominal; December opened at 4.20, was 4.17 bid, sold up to 4.25, closed 4.25 bid; January opened at 4.32 bid, advanced to 4.40, closed at 4.40 asked. Ribs—November closed at 4.47 nominal; December opened at 4.42 bid, sold up to 4.50, closed at 4.47 bid; January opened at 4.45, sold at 4.42 up to 4.50, closed at 4.50. Refined unchanged. The New York market then was for cash Western 4.55; city at 4.25@4.30 for 175 tes. Sales of 12,000 lb pickled bellies, 10-lb average, at 6½@6¾; 5,000 lb do., 12-lb average, at 6%; do., 14-lb average, at 6¼; 1,800 pickled hams at 7¼@7¾; 250 bbls. new mess pork at \$8.50@ \$9. Hogs at 5@5½.

(For Later, if any see Page 42.)

TALLOW AND STEARINE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon.

TALLOW.—It was regarded up to the close of Wednesday as more or less of a broken week in business in New York, by reason of the diversion of attention to the miscellaneous excitement attending the election, while upon the day following the election the usual necessary general explanations of previous arguments, etc., were in order, while all of which were congenial and alluring to the temperaments of the traders at large, who, as well, by that little relaxation were enabled to smother temporarily some of the reflections over the general conditions of trade affairs. The last sales of city had up to that time been made on Saturday of the week before to the amount of 150 hhds. at 3¼. That price had been held along through Monday, with hopes of more business coming about, but export interest did not step in, while the home trade was unwilling to buy until larger supplies came out for the week, while having some hopes that there would be difficulty in sustaining the price. There was a skip over from Monday to Wednesday, on the intervening holiday, but the latter day found the position giving out signs of weakness. There was more readiness then to put out the week's make of city at 3¼, while there was practically unimportant bidding from any quarter.

The impression then was that there was a possibility of a concession before the week closed if the make had to be sold. The little English demand which had taken 300 hhds. to 400 hhds. in the two weeks previously seemed to have been completely satisfied. There was no talk of doing business here from that quarter. The London auction on Wednesday by some of the dispatches said that the sale there had shown unchanged prices, while others had reported 3d. decline, with only half of the quantity, 2,500 casks, offered sold. We did not regard the market as more than temporarily firm in the business of the previous week, while its steadiness was then due more to the small spasmodic export demand, which, however, proved sufficient in connection with the wants of the home trade to absorb the surplus of city for the week, and so conveyed that impression, and by reason of the fact that there has been nothing shown as yet that exporters were ready to enter this market for more than an occasional lot, while a steady inquiry is needed thence to help out affairs here in the conservative temper of buying of the home trade. Then again it is not probable that shippers will even take a limited quantity this week because of the ocean freight market being more against them. The local soap houses are forwarding more of their goods to the interior as this month winds up canal navigation, but their business with the country is not as lively as usual just prior to the closing of the canals, and on account of many of the interior buyers having stocked up rather freely with soap a little while since when tallow was advancing, as under the impression that soap would cost more money. Therefore the local soap trade is conservative over buying tallow, and when it takes in 200 hhds. to 300 hhds. city a week it finds that the country made on offer fills in on all wants, and it takes the rest of the week's make of city only as it is crowded upon them at a price slightly to their advantage. There is not believed to be so much country made in interior melters' hands; some little portion of their supply went to the West recently on its little spurt upward in prices, while there has been a little more of a disposition to sell upon the New York market those supplies at nearer points. The offerings here have been rather readily taken up at 3¼@3½, as to quality, with now and then a choice lot reaching 3%, while edible has not a distinct quotable price, as not plenty, while under very little attention. The Chicago market after reaching 4 early in the previous week, at which a sale of choice had been made, although its general market was hardly above 3%, and at which it subsequently sold, has since yielded to rather tame conditions. There has been a sale there of 500 tes. choice packers' at 3.90 and 500 tes. ditto at 3%, but 3% is becoming more difficult to obtain, while it is hardly openly bid. The soap and candle men would take the offerings there promptly probably at a small concession from that price, but the packers have not more than a moderate accumulation and prefer to await the future as concerns buying interest. There have been a few takings by the soap trade of an inferior grade of prime at Chicago at 3¼, loose. Quotations at Chicago are 3% for prime packers', 2¼@3 for No. 2 ditto, 3¼@3½ for No. 1 city renderers', 3¼@3¾ for No. 1 country and 2½@2¾ for No. 2 ditto.

On Thursday in New York there was an unsettled, weak feeling up to the close of 'Change, while if sales occur later at a decline, which seems probable, the report will be found on page 42 of this publication. Just now it looks as though 3 3-16 would have to be accepted for city, and that the market may come down to 3¼, since the lower rate is the last bid, while the melters are talking 3¼, although they are quite anxious to sell at 3¼ generally. The price at which the contracts will go in depends upon the possibilities of a sale to-day. The Chicago market had not further changed.

STEARINE.—For oleo stearine there has not been a disposition on the part of pressers to urge their supplies, as the consideration has been that with that mood a further decline would have followed. Besides, except as the supplies are growing a little in the hands of the makers there has been no reason for marked anxiety over marketing. Of course the lard refiners are not satisfied with the look of business in compound lard, and on that account are very careful over the takings of stearine, yet at the same time as it is considered that hog products are about on bottom basis, and that compound lard is hardly likely to go lower, while the product can be made at a cheaper price by reason of the unlooked for decline in cotton oil, there is hardly as much call for the refiners to bear down hard on the price of the stearine, although naturally, in not being compelled to buy it extensively, hold off for any possibility of a further shrinkage in its value. The conservative method of taking the stearine for some time by its consumers leaves them with a supply that can be used up in a short while, yet by the time there is a readiness to buy there is always just enough of a supply in pressers' hands to bring about selling without much of an insistence upon a value against the bids. The usually large buyers are practically out of the market. Yet the stearine is close to a basis to awaken export interest. There is little doubt that just now if shippers found that they were able to buy at 4½ they would clean up offerings upon the New York market. The pressers ask 4%. At Chicago there is more concern over developments than here, and by reason of the supplies there becoming burdensome, since the movements latterly have been of that order that the make has been steadily accumulating, while the refiners there feel that they need be in no hurry over absorbing it in view of the general surrounings of trade and the want of marked stability to prices. There are offers to sell there at 4½, with 4% bid. Thursday's market had not shown any change from the above position of prices.

For lard stearine there has been no especial vigor to demands. There have been offerings from the West, but when it has been found that the condition of the Continent trade in lard would not permit at present more than very conservative ideas among consumers over the value of the stearine there was an unwillingness to force a market for its offerings. It would have been impossible to sell Western over 5¼, delivered here, while the bulk among holders was 5¼, little could probably have been placed at the inside price. A lot of 100 tes. city had been sold at 5%. In grease stearine there has been restricted interest of buyers. A few sales have

(Continued on page 18.)

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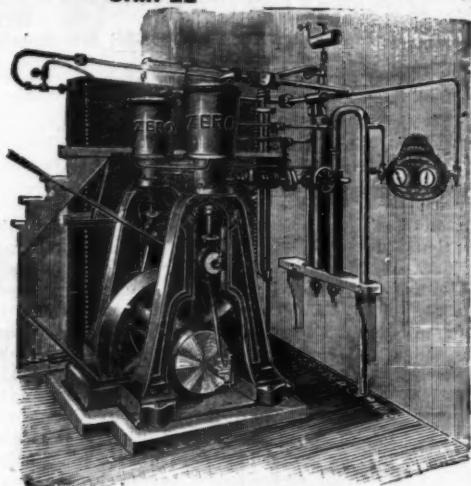


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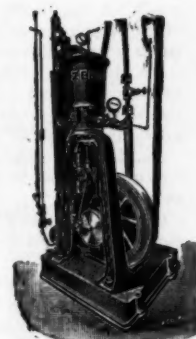
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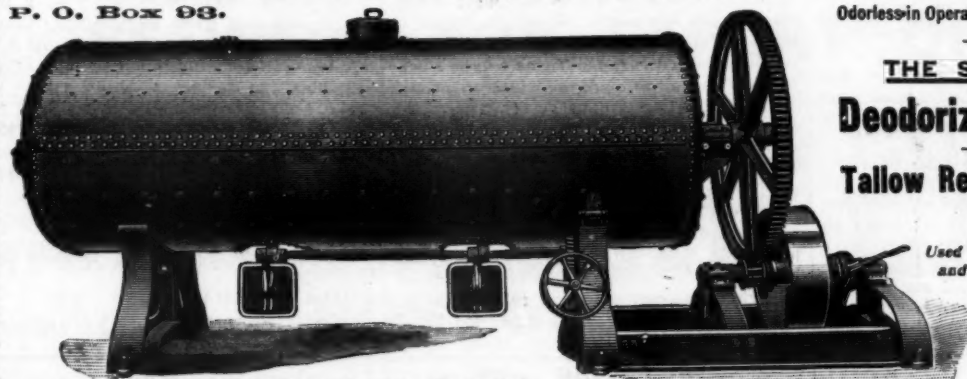
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues to gain strength, despite the unsatisfactory leather situation. Tanners have purchased with comparative liberality during the past week. A significant illustration of the scarcity of stock lies in the fact that some of the packers are sold up to midwinter. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have had a very good call. Substantial sales were made on a basis of 11½¢, the prevailing figure.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have had a free sale. They are quotable at 10½¢.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, moved to the extent of several thousand. This stock is firm at 9½¢.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, are in active request. Several good sized sales are reported. They are now offering at 10½¢.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, have been in some request at 10½¢. Stock under 55 lb commands 10½¢.

BRANDED COWS have been in active request at 9½¢, some stock being held ¼¢ higher.

NATIVE BULLS have not sold very freely. Sales were made last week on a basis of 9½¢. Stock now available at 9¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Light supply continues to support high prices. Comparatively little stock is offering. Despite the undeniable strength of the present situation tanners are fondly anticipating an early decline. This feeling tends to constrict traffic.

No. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, have been in fairly active request. The demand is mainly local. No. 1 stock is offering at 9½¢; No. 2, 9¼¢.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have sold scattering. A majority of the sales were made on a basis of 10@10½¢. Stock is now held at 10½¢.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have not been and are not especially strong factors in the market. Some small sales are being made. They are quotable at 8½¢, although some choice stock is said to have brought ½¢ more.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, have not been in active request lately. They are in rather limited supply and quotable at 9½¢ for No. 1 and 9¼¢ for No. 2.

NATIVE BULLS are in light supply and indifferent demand. The price ranges from 7@8¢, according to selection.

CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, are in good request. Good country skins continue firm at 13¢ for No. 1 and 11½¢ for No. 2.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are in lighter supply and firmer in tone; 12@12½¢ are the prevailing figures.

DEACONS under 7 lb have a good call at 50¢.

SLUNKS, 25@27½¢.

HORSE HIDES range in price from \$3.15 @ \$3.25.

SHEEPSKINS.—Traffic has been rather inactive. Despite this holders are indisposed to concession. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1@ \$1.10.

COUNTRY PELTS, 45@75¢.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 25@45¢.

PACKER LAMBS, 90@95¢.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 40@75¢.

KANSAS CITY.

The sales of the past week did not amount to quite as much as the former week, but still in pretty fair volume, and if the packers here who hold September hides would have

been willing to shade their prices and accept the figures paid for Octobers to the other packers, the sales would have been augmented to at least 12,000 more. The slaughter of the packers barely held its own to that of the previous week, and some packers now prophecy that from this out their kill will be materially decreased; however, that is another question, for whenever they can get the cattle cheap enough they are bound to slaughter. The present prices of hides are good ones, and there is no person knows this better than the packers, for when they can sell native steers at a fraction over 11¢ and Texas at a fraction over 10¢, they know that it is a very good market when October hides are cleaned out at this market. From this on hides will be long-haired, and therefore of not so desirable quality. It is easy to see how the tanners regard the short-haired hides by the sales that have been made in the past two weeks, for the earlier hides command ¼¢ per lb premium over the later and longer haired hides; to be sure, also, the late October hides showing grubs, is materially against their sale. But for the yellow fever in the South, there is no doubt but that leather in a great measure would have been stronger than it is to-day, and this decidedly would have a good effect on hides. The present kill of native stock is very small, and if this continues it surely stands to reason that even with longer haired hides there will not be much of a decline. The packers claim that the Texas run of cattle is now over, but they seem to forget in some measure that things have materially changed in Texas, and they are feeding largely with cottonseed meal; therefore we now expect right straight along to receive shipments from Texas. And the month of November will be no longer a barrier to such shipments. Grass-fed Texas, to be sure, will be less from now on, but the cotton meal and corn-fed Texas will be a feature with us all through the winter months.

SHEEPSKINS are held very firmly, the slaughter being so small that the packers here can afford to be very bullish. Wool, to be sure, is sort of slack in sale, but the packers look on that as only a passing "show"—a thing that may be expected after so much of an advance. If the sheep were plentiful the packers in Kansas City may come off their high horses—perchance would never mounted so high—but now that cool weather is on us, and the stocks so light, they feel that they can afford to be stiff at present slaughtering.

BOSTON.

The market continues very firm in the face of light offerings. Tanners have manifested a somewhat greater inclination to buy, impelled probably by the extreme scarcity. We quote:

BUFF HIDES, 9½@9¢.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 9½@9¼¢.

PHILADELPHIA.

Light receipts, little trading and a difference of opinion as to values all tend to retard business. More favorable conditions are in sight, however. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 9½@10¢.

CITY COWS, 9@9½¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9@9½¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@9½¢.

BULLS (all weights), 8¢.

CALFSKINS firm and closely sold up.

SHEEPSKINS.—Active trading. Stock quickly absorbed. Pelts quotable at \$1.

NEW YORK.

The market is firm and closely sold up. Harness and belting tanners are at present the most conspicuous factors in the market. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up,

have been in fairly active request. They are offering at 11@11½¢.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS sold to some extent at 10@10½¢.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS are quotable at 9@9½¢.

CITY COWS, 9½@9½¢.

NATIVE BULLS, 8½@9¢.

COUNTRY COWS.—No quotation.

CALFSKINS (see page 46).

HORSE HIDES, \$3.15@ \$3.25.

SUMMARY.

There is little to be said in regard to the present hide situation, excepting to reiterate its strength. The scarcity of stock, combined with a sufficient demand to not only absorb desirable offerings, but to cause tanners to contract for stock in advance. Different constructions are placed on this advance sale. The packers naturally take the ground that purchasers are influenced by the anticipation of a further increase in prices, while those are not wanting who claim that concessions were made in order to avoid accumulation caused by the more generous supply likely to come with the winter. It is thought that packers, as a class, are disposed to retain their holdings unless they can sell for at least the current figure. As stock is decidedly scarce and tanners are buying rather freely, the confidence of the packers seems well warranted.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 11½¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10½¢; Colorado steers, 9½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 10½¢; No. 1 native cows, 10½¢; under 55 lb, 10½¢; branded cows, 9½¢; native bulls, 9¢.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 9½¢; No. 2, 9¼¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½¢; branded steers and cows, 8½¢; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9½¢; No. 2, 9¼¢; native bulls, 7@8¢; calfskins, 13¢ for No. 1; No. 2, 11½¢; kips, 12½¢ for No. 1; 12¢ for No. 2; deacons, 50¢; slunks, 25@27½¢; horse hides, \$3.15@ \$3.25; sheepskins, packer pelts, \$1@ \$1.10; country pelts, 45@75¢; country shearlings, 25@45¢; packer lambs, 90@95¢; country lambs, 40@75¢.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½@9¢; New England hides, 9½@9¼¢.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9@9½¢; country cows, 8½@9¼¢; country bulls, 8¢.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11@11½¢; butt-branded steers, 10@10½¢; side-branded steers, 9@9½¢; city cows, 9½@9½¢; native bulls, 8½@9¢; calfskins (see page 46); horse hides, \$3.15@ \$3.25.

HIDELETS.

W. D. Smith, the well-known dealer in packer hides, Chicago, was a welcome visitor to the Swamp last week.

The Schwarzschild-Sulzberger Company have opened a salesroom for the accommodation of butchers at the corner of West and Horatio streets, New York City.

The H. A. Pemberton Leather Co., of Peabody, has recently been incorporated under Massachusetts laws for \$5,000.

David Hammond has retired from the leather firm of T. W. Jenkins & Co., New York City.

Titus Gehr, the well-known Gold street, New York City, hide broker, is expected to return shortly from Pennsylvania, where he has been visiting.

** At the tenth annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Makers' Association, held in Kansas City, Mo., it was resolved that the next meeting shall be held in New York City on the third Thursday in October, 1898.

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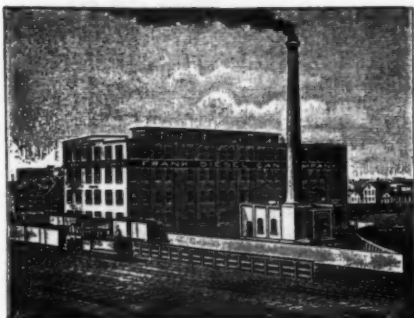
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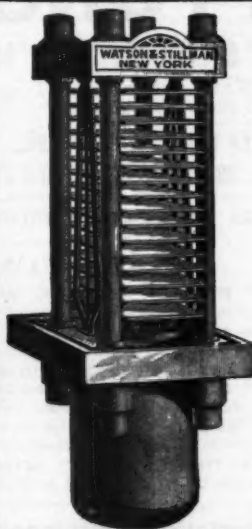
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SEE COUPON PAGE 22.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 14.)

been made, but on the whole all sources of demand have been very cautious over taking supplies in excess of actual needs. There has been no marked pressure to sell. Quoted nominally, $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ for yellow and $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ for white, while in Chicago nominal at 3 for yellow and $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ for white.

GREASE.—Trade conditions are hardly more encouraging. There have been a few shipments made to the other side, but as a rule most foreign markets are depending more upon their home supplies of general fats. There is every prospect of a considerable business being done later on with the consuming sources abroad, but the feeling there just now is that as other fats are not under brisk attention in this country, and that their values are by no means as yet upon a good, firm basis, that there is no reason for hurrying over buying orders. The supplies here of general grades have more largely accumulated, since the out-of-town holdings have been received rather more liberally, yet there is a good deal of stock still held back under the stand that has been taken all along by its owners of waiting for revived demands. There are more efforts to obtain bids by the West, where there is also restricted trading. Nominally, A white is quoted at $3\frac{1}{4}$, B white at $3\frac{1}{4}$, yellow at $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{3}{4}$, bone at $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{4}$, brown at $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{3}{4}$. At Chicago, A white is quoted at $3\frac{1}{4}$, B white at $2\frac{1}{2}$, yellow at $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$, brown at $2\frac{1}{4}$ @ $2\frac{1}{2}$.

OLEO OIL.—The Dutch markets have not offered nearly as much encouragement for a few days over their ability to take care of promptly the fair supplies that have been going out to them. Where they had been previous to the last two weeks ready buyers to absorbing the cargoes of the arriving stearines, they have been more recently in a hesitating mood, and the last arrival out was especially sold slowly. The most active period of the fall season for consumption seems to be about over. November is not usually as busy a month as October or, for that matter, September, and in this season is not likely to form an exception. The churners, while they are shipping a good deal of butterine, yet they have very fair accumulations of the oil secured in the earlier months to draw upon, and are a little more independent over making offers on the current offerings of the oil, especially in consideration of the usually quieter look for the butterine trading later on. There has been no reason otherwise for unwillingness to pay for full quantities the current prices for the oil, as the easier basis in this country for beef fats exerts little influence so long as the butter markets hold up in the foreign sources to enabling a steady price for butterine. The reports early in the week from Rotterdam were of 38 florins in a nominal way for best brands. There was a sale of 100 tes. Orange King at 38 florins. On Wednesday reports were of sales of 300 tes. Harrison and Modoc at 39 florins. The New York market is quoted at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ for No. 1. On Thursday there were no further reports from Rotterdam.

CORN OIL.—A very conservative trading is going on. Shippers show the same indifference over taking this product that they do other soap materials. There are prompt offers to sell from the West, and while the offerings keep in excess of demands, the few buyers are able to keep the market down to the recent low established basis. There have been sales at from $\$2.75$ @ $\$3$, the lower price for future deliveries.

LARD OIL.—The pressers have not been able to swing the market from its recent easy position. They have found want of marked vitality to the lard market and the consequent

indifference of buyers over supplies of oil in excess of actual needs. Then besides the large consumers of the oil had bought rather freely on the recent drop of its prices, and as they feel that the market is not likely to go against them they come in now in a straggling way and for limited quantities. Some sales have been made to the wool mills at the inside prices they bid recently, mainly of grades under prime, but taking a few lots of the better grade as well, while the miscellaneous users of the oil have been steady buyers of small quantities. The market here is not as freely crowded with offerings from the West, although the dealers here who buy for distribution find more of the Western on offer than they at present need. The supplies of city made are not large in pressers' hands, as their make of stearine is restricted just now as the demands from the lard refiners are light, while there is not much interest in it on export account. The sales of the oil are generally at 36 @ 37 , and from this to 39 for small lots of named brands.

(For Later Report see Page 42.)

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Telegram to "The National Provisioner.")

Louisville, Nov. 5.—This week's market has been uneasy with same prices as last reported prevailing. The mills are not anxious sellers of future oil, and the buyers are not inclined to bid freely on prompt shipments, consequently little business has been accomplished. Prime summer yellow is offered at from $23\frac{1}{4}$ @ 24 , off yellow from $22\frac{1}{2}$ @ 23 , with special brands bringing better figures. Bids for crude are as follows: Texas prime, $14\frac{1}{2}$ @ $14\frac{3}{4}$. Alabama and Georgia, $15\frac{1}{4}$ @ 16 , according to freight rates. Mississippi Valley, 16. Sales are 10 tanks Texas prime crude at $14\frac{1}{2}$; 2 tanks Georgia ditto and 16,000 barrels Alabama ditto at $15\frac{1}{2}$.

COTTONSEED OIL. WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the gallon, except Corn Oil, which is quoted by the 100 lbs.

LOWER, DULL MARKET.

The previous week had closed with indications that there would be difficulty in holding prices which all along had been regarded as inside, and over which the trade had felt secure in the opinion that they could not be further materially shaken up to the advantage of buyers. The conditions, however, have been singularly unfortunate to the maintenance of even the concededly low rates. There have been added complications in the difficulty of moving out supplies by reason of the scarcity of ocean freight room, with the disposition in consequence of some of the exporters to resell some of the lots they had bought recently, and which are now arriving here from the South or are close at hand. It will be recollected that at the close of our previous report, which covered the situation up to Friday of the week before, we noted that it was possible to buy prime yellow at 23. There was then no large quantity to be had at that; indeed, possibly about 10,000 bbls. could have been placed here then to shippers at 23, while there were bids of 23 for round lots, delivery f. o. b., which were not satisfied. That order of affairs ran through the succeeding day (Saturday). It was left for Monday of this week to develop the added weakness and the decline in prices which brought about one sale of prime yellow at 22, and other sales at $22\frac{1}{2}$, while a difference of opinion over the situation ranged between $22\frac{1}{2}$ @ $22\frac{3}{4}$, while it was possible that for all November delivery if several thousand barrels had been offered at

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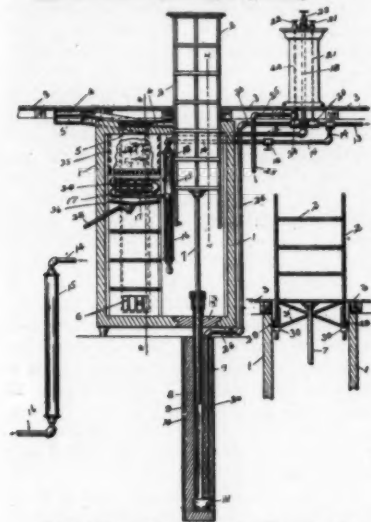
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INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents, Trademarks, Etc., Granted in Washington on November 2.

592,909.—Churn. John J. Ryan, Louisville, Ky., assignor to Susan L. Ryan, same place. Filed March 23, 1897. Serial number 628,854. (No model.)

593,021. REFRIGERATOR. JOHN HYND, JR., Pawtucket, R. I. Filed June 12, 1896. Serial No. 590,567. (No model.)

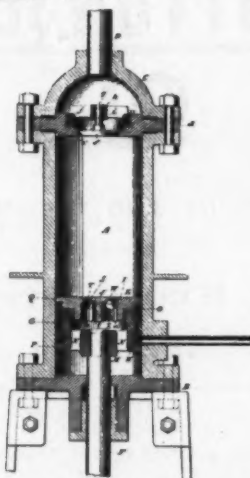


Claim.—1. The combination of an elevator, a casing 10, having an open top, a hydraulic cylinder 8, situated in and of less diameter than the casing, a piston 7 situated within the hydraulic cylinder and connected with the elevator, a chamber 11 situated at the bottom of the cylinder, a water-supply pipe extending downward within the casing, and communicating with the chamber 11, and a body of cement surrounding the cylinder, chamber and water-supply pipe, substantially as described.

2. A refrigerator having an opening in its top, and an opening through its bottom, an elevator, and its rod 7 connected to its lower end, combined with a hydraulic cylinder which extends up through the bottom of the refrigerator, a water-supply pipe alongside of the cylinder, the chamber 11 forming the lower portion of the cylinder and with which the water-supply pipe connects, an inclosing case around the cylinder, chamber and water-pipe and a filling of cement between the casing and the cylinder-chamber and water-pipe, substantially as described.

592,817.—Cheese Cutter. Edson D. McLaughlin, Peshtigo, Wis. Filed Aug. 28, 1892. Serial number 604,247. (No model.) Claim.—1. In a cheese cutter, the combination with a movable table, of a grip comprising a movable arm, and a lever pivoted to the said arm and having a portion extending over and adapted to grip the table between it and the movable arm, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

592,985. COMPRESSION PUMP FOR REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. BURAGE J. CAMPBELL, Memphis, Tenn. Filed Dec. 30, 1894. Serial No. 592,936. (No model.)



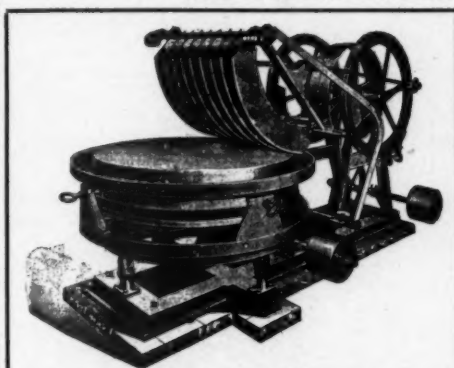
Claim.—In a compression-pump for refrigerating apparatus, the cylinder having the valve at its upper end, and the reciprocating piston or plunger within said cylinder and having the packing, said piston or plunger comprising the lower section having the central hub and radial arms, and the upper section secured to said lower section and having the valve-seat and internal annular shoulder, combined with the valve for said seat and having a downwardly-extending stem, the winged hub movable within the said piston below said annular shoulder and guided thereby, and means securing the said valve-stem within said hub, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

THE BRODESSER ELEVATOR MFG. CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

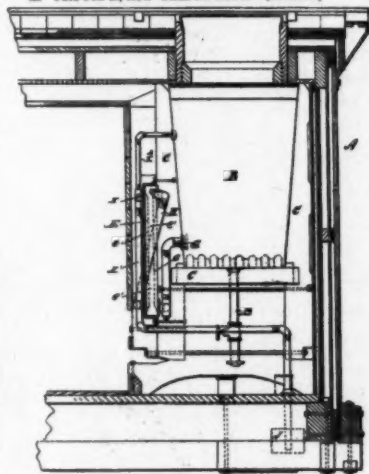
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G. Hunniford, St. Louis.....	1 No. 9
Leo Taube, Detroit, Mich.....	1 No. 6
R. Kretzschmar, Milwaukee.....	1 No. 9
Karl Scheidler, Milwaukee.....	1 No. 9
Fred Usinger, Milwaukee.....	3 No. 9
Nelson, Morris & Co., Chicago.....	2 No. 9
Swift and Company, Kansas City.....	1 No. 9
Chas. Hess, Milwaukee.....	3 No. 6
Chas. Schmil, Portage, Ill.....	1 No. 6
Viles & Robbins, Chicago.....	2 No. 9
Anglo-American Prov. Co., Chicago.....	2 No. 9
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Theodore Berg, Chicago.....	2 No. 9
William Kamp, Milwaukee.....	1 No. 6
H. C. Jerak, Milwaukee.....	1 No. 6
F. Schulz, Milwaukee.....	1 No. 6
L. Frank & Son, Milwaukee.....	4 No. 9
T. Wesse, Milwaukee.....	1 No. 6

593,012. REFRIGERATOR-CAR. JAMES H. CRAWFORD, Chicago, Ill. Filed Feb. 12, 1897. Serial No. 593,125. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a refrigerator-car, the combination of an ice-bunker, an auxiliary cooling-chamber having dividing walls therein forming channels for the passage of water, and an air-space between the same, pipes connecting the ice-bunker with the cooling-chamber, means to afford communication from one side of the cooling-chamber to the other, and pipes for conducting the water to a point of discharge, substantially as described.

2. In a refrigerator-car, the combination of an ice-bunker, an auxiliary cooling-chamber having dividing walls therein forming channels for water, said channels separated so as to form an air-space between the same, pipes connecting the ice-bunker with the cooling-chamber, means to afford communication from one side of said cooling-chamber to the other, pipes for carrying off the water from the cooling-chamber, and a trap located on the line of said pipes near the point of discharge substantially as described.

3. In a refrigerator-car, the combination of an ice-bunker, an auxiliary cooling-chamber having dividing walls therein forming channels for the passage of water, and an air-space between the same, pipes connecting the ice-bunker with the cooling-chamber and vent-pipe P leading to said auxiliary chamber, and a pipe K located near the bottom of the cooling-chamber whereby the same may be cleaned, substantially as described.

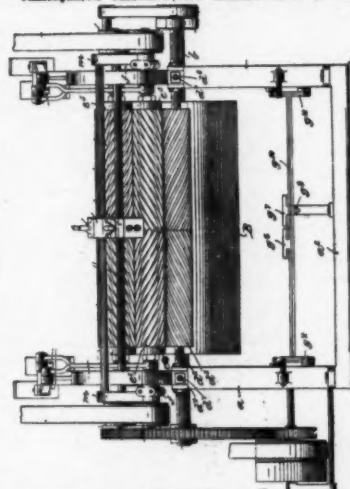
593,121.—Adjustable Cam. Ignatz Qurin, Cologne, Germany. Filed Dec. 1, 1893. Serial number 492,514. (No model.) Patented in Germany July 21, 1893, number 73,754; in France Aug. 28, 1893, number 232,461; in England Aug. 29, 1893, number 16,290; in Belgium Sept. 2, 1893, number 106,210; in Switzerland March 7, 1894, number 8,069; in Austria June 21, 1894, number 44-4348, and in Hungary June 21, 1894, number 83,372-93. Claim.—1. An adjustable cam consisting of a sleeve fast on the driving shaft, a cam surface b' to said sleeve as specified, the sleeve being depressed to form said cam surface, the opposite edge of said depression being formed to a spirally-wound sliding surface, and a second sleeve to slide loosely on the driving shaft and adapted to overgrip the depressed part of the first sleeve, a cam surface f' to said second sleeve, parallel to the driving shaft and opposite to the said cam surface b', said cam surface forming the edge on the over-gripping part of the second sleeve, the opposite edge of said latter part being curved, and means for adjusting the curved surfaces of said sleeves with regard to each other, substantially as described.

592,812.—Churn. Sidney T. Muffy, Roanoke, Va. Filed June 27, 1896. Serial number 597,200. (No model.)

DESIGNS.

27,814.—Churn Lid. Edward D. Benninghoff, Creston, Iowa. Filed Sept. 8, 1897. Serial number 650,092. Term of patent 7 years.

593,953. HIDE AND SKIN MACHINERY. WILLIAM EVANS, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Jan. 12, 1897. Serial No. 518,940. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a machine of the character described, a drum upon which the hide or skin is supported, two finishing rolls or cylinders, means for depressing one of said rolls or cylinders and elevating the other, whereby each roll or cylinder may be brought alternately into operative position with respect to the hide or skin on said drum and two gripping and feeding rollers between which said rolls or cylinders are adapted to rotate, said rollers being normally pressed against the drum, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. In a machine of the character described, a drum upon which the hide or skin is supported, two finishing rolls or cylinders, and a treadle mechanism adapted to raise and depress said rolls of cylinders and arranged so that upon the alternate elevation of each, the other of said rolls or cylinders will be depressed with respect to said drum, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. In a machine of the character described, two finishing rolls or cylinders each carried by a shaft, two brackets each of which forms the bearings for either end of the shafts, each bracket being pivotally supported at the end of the machine, and means for oscillating each bracket on its support, whereby one of said rolls or cylinders may be depressed and the other simultaneously elevated, substantially as and for the purposes described.

4. In a machine of the character described, a drum, two finishing-rolls each carried by a shaft, a bracket pivoted at one end of the machine and carrying the shafts of the rolls or cylinders, and a treadle mechanism adapted to oscillate said bracket and thereby bring one roll into operative position and the other roll simultaneously into inoperative position with respect to the drum, substantially as and for the purposes described.

60,786. SOAPS, POWDERS, DETERGENTS, GLYCERINE, MATCHES, TAPERS, STARCH, ELDER, CANDLES, SODA, AND DISINFECTANTS. LITTLE BROTHERS, LIMITED, Port Sunlight, England. Filed July 26, 1897.

CORAL

22½, they would have been taken up. There were two or three features contributing to the changed condition of the position, and which brings the market to essentially record prices. First of all is, as remarked, the great scarcity of room accommodation for the foreign markets, which latterly have been the main buyers here. This scarcity of ocean room is likely to continue for some few days, and at present little on offer for the entire month, either here or at the chief Southern ports. There were several round lots coming here to exporters, for which freight accommodation had not been provided, while with the high rates for the limited amount on offer and the general look of the oil market the shippers thought they had better sell the goods and buy back later on when the conditions all around were more inviting, particularly as they had the impression that the oil market in the near future would not be to their disadvantage. The shippers with these considerations began offering prime yellow for near arrival here at 22¾; this was followed by sales otherwise of 3,500 bbls. at 22½, and before the close of the day a lot of 100 bbls. sold at 22. But with the generally admitted weakness of the position there were other inducements for efforts to keep the market down. The trade reasoned that with the prospects for the oil any attempt to hold rates above the marketable value for the property, or to give the article arbitrary and nominal support, would prove unwise in consideration of the attitude of the planters over marketing seed. It is clear that this season will have to be a record one also over the prices to be paid for further supplies of seed. The reduced rates latterly for the seed to \$6@8 per ton, as to its various sections of delivery, at the stations, would ordinarily be called a low basis, and safe for buying with all possible considerations of results from its productions. Indeed the planters are far from being willing sellers at those figures, while they will more extensively use the products themselves. But the cotton crop will be without doubt an unprecedented one on the remarkable long spell of favorable weather, and there must be an ample surplus of seed which will have to come on offer some time before the new year, and possibly at prices at the pleasure of the mills. The view that has been held that seed is, as low as it can be bought is reasoned out more in the way of comparison without markedly taking into account that this is an exceptional season in the extent of the cotton crop, and that it as well enters upon conditions of trading in oil that will make the mills very unwilling further buyers of seed, except as very conservative opinions are held by its sellers over its values. We look before the season winds up to see record low prices made on seed, however the present difficulty in obtaining supplies at the current figures, and more particularly in those Atlantic sections where the planters just now are most combative over the existing prices. There have been some points, more especially in Texas, where a few mills have had to meet relatively steady prices for seed, as having some full contracts for the oil to compete with the lard refiners and soap consumers at the West, while with some interruption to the deliveries of seed

from their usual sources by the yellow fever trouble, they have been compelled to draw upon supplies at the most accessible point to disregarding the value put upon it, which, however, has not been of a material better figure than generally prevailing. But Texas has been more fortunate than other sections in marketing liberal quantities of the oil; it has had a low, widening price, and the soap trade, lard refiners, together with the Mexican trade, have made up a good volume of business there. But Texas, with its 3,000,000 bale cotton crop, when all conditions are normal, in the doing away with quarantine restrictions, will have, it is confidently expected, less firm holders of its seed supplies, while its make of oil is likely to proceed extensively with less interruption than that along the Atlantic and in the Valley where, in the latter sections, the mills are having more or less difficulty in getting seed at the current prices, while feeling that with the lower prices for oil they are not safe in taking large supplies of the seed, except at a further decline. Then again as prompting a disposition to let the market for oil take care of itself at the seaboard, without giving it forced support, is the feeling that the mills are holding crude oil relatively too high as compared with the present salable value of the refined at the export markets, and that the exact situation of the refined to bids from foreign sources or to a free outlet to any quarter, might just as well be had, either to modifying the views of some of the mills over the prices of crude or to prompt them generally to be cautious over their takings of seed, even though the seed prices at present are down to the regulation low basis. It seems to us as though under the general look of current developments that however liberal the oil production will be in Texas that there will be much less oil made in other sections than had been supposed probable, although it may appear a little later on in the season that with the abundance of seed the mills may be able to get it at a relative price with the oil and meal, to encouraging the productions. It does not seem possible that oil can be lower, and those mills which have as yet to get the larger portion of their supplies of seed have at least the advantage of knowing the worst developments, while they have the prospects of a better order of affairs as the season works along. It seems that taking the year through that there is every encouragement to the mills, providing seed is obtaining upon a right basis now.

The course of other fat products has not materially changed for the week. Cotton oil seems to have a field at present apart from the other products in its being influenced more by its own productions and outlets and its general statistical position, and has led for some time any weakness in other commodities, so that in the event of any further yielding in hog and beef fats it is doubtful if the oil would be influenced. But tallow has remained about steady at its late decline, while hog fats vary only slightly. Of course the fact that the lard and general provision list fail to come up to much vitality in trading influences buyers of compound lard, and the continued dullness in the latter helps to make the refiners here very unwilling to buy the oil, and especially with the tame sur-

roundings of the oil market itself, but the West is willing to take up the oil more freely at the mills at its present low prices, and some full lines are being steadily absorbed by that quarter. The refiners here have put their bids to the near Atlantic sections down to 15 for crude in bulk, although they have paid 15½, while to some points offering favorable transportation rates they have paid 16. The takings altogether for the week have been 15 tanks at the Atlantic points at 15½, 3 tanks in the Valley at 16 and 18 tanks in Texas at 14½@15, nearly all for the West. Texas gets 14½ bid steadily from the West, while those sections in Texas supplying the Mexican markets are kept busy with demands from that quarter, where there is not so much contention over the asking price, while it is apparent that Mexico is finding each season a larger use for the oil and that its consumption for soap purposes has assumed an importance of more influence than usual, to making the mills in the sections drawn upon more indifferent to the other usual competing sources. In the Valley there is less of the oil urgently seeking a market than latterly, as the interruption to deliveries of seed by the yellow fever trouble makes the mills more unwilling to sell held supplies. There had been immediately subsequent to our previous report 1,100 bbls. prime yellow sold in lots upon the New York market at 23 @23½, after which were the sales referred to of 3,500 bbls. prime yellow at 22½ and 100 ditto at 22, besides 600 bbls. white at 26@26½.

The foreign markets would without much doubt enter the market here rather freely for prime yellow at the inside prices quoted if it were possible to get freight room, while they are bid by some of the shippers for large lots

(Continued on page 22.)

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See Coupon on Page 26.

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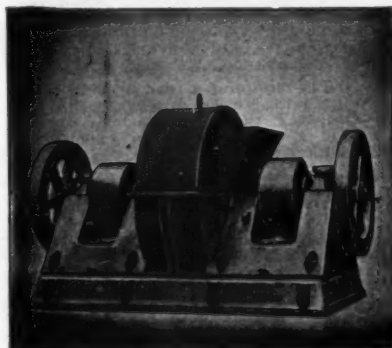
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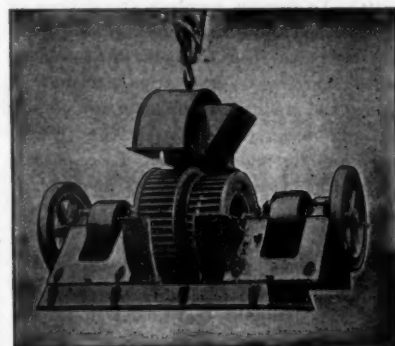
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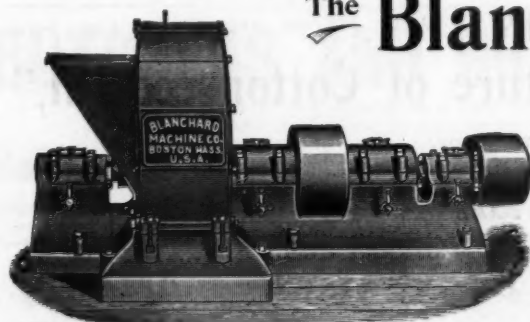
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U. S. EXPORT ASSOCIATION,
F. B. THURBER, President,
143 Chambers Street, New York.
Correspondence solicited.***

COTTONSEED OIL. (Continued from page 20.)

for November delivery where they see a chance of getting freight, although if the current high rate for accommodation continues the shippers would have no better bargain on the oil at its current price than they had a few days since, when it was substantially above it.

The variations to prices on the several days of the week are as follows: Last Saturday 23 bid for prime yellow, and sales then made at that, and a few lots at 23 $\frac{1}{4}$. On Monday at the opening there were some small orders here at the opening at 23 for prime yellow, but several thousand barrels sold before the close at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, and at length one sale at 22, while crude in barrels here was scarce, and a small lot of choice sold at 20. The lard refiners had put their bids on crude in bulk to the near Atlantic mills down to 15, after paying 15 $\frac{1}{2}$, although they would still pay probably 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to a few sections, where they could make up the difference on the cost of transportation. On Tuesday, it being election day, there was a holiday. On Wednesday the situation was a dull one again; there were sellers of round lots of prime yellow here at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$, f. o. b., covering some full lots, to arrive, but exporters were out of the market by reason of the situation of the ocean freight market, while there was no demand of consequence otherwise; there were some lots to be had at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$, f. o. b., while 22 was all that could have been made "floor terms." Sales were 600 bbls. at 22@22 $\frac{1}{4}$, chiefly at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$. The dullness and upset condition of affairs was making the refiners very careful over bidding on crude at the mills in the belief that it would be lower, and so far as concerns the New York refiners, bidding was practically at a standstill.

On Thursday the market continued very slack and there was more prime yellow to be had here at 22, while there was a good deal of hesitancy over taking it, with a generally depressed feeling. There was the probability that it could be sold at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, but there was practically no export interest. To-morrow's report of the market, which will be found on page 42, will probably determine as to whether sellers will have to submit to a further de-

cline. There is a good deal of Texas oil seeking a market through favorable freight rates, and it can go out from this, as well as its home markets at prices favoring buyers.

(For Later Report See Page 42.)

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Written Especially for "The National Provisioner" by
Mallory Son & Zimmerman Co.)

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs this week show a fair reduction compared with last week, but are a fair average for this season of the year. The quality of the hogs shows some improvement, as far as the medium and heavy hogs are concerned, but the usual number of pigs are being forwarded from districts affected by the so-called swine plague. The advent of colder weather and a steady to stronger provision market has caused a continuation of the active demand noted last week, and although some early sales were made at strong prices, the general market ruled about steady, compared with last week. The market for pigs and light hogs suffered a greater decline than the heavier grades. The packers do not care for hogs weighing over 300 lb, and this class of hogs, especially the old sows, still must be bought with a good margin. We look for liberal receipts right along, and unless the provision market advances we do not think it wise to discount the future; but we still believe good, smooth hogs bought to sell here at 3.50@3.60 will be all right. Watch the markets carefully for a while longer, keep the stock coming to us regularly, and we think you will come out all right.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle were moderate to-day, and the market ruled active early, closing 10@20c. lower. There is nothing special to note in the cattle situation, and we still advise shipping cattle as fast as they are ready for market.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs continue to show a reduction, and with a rather urgent demand, prices are about the highest of the season, especially for feeding stock and fat sheep. Present prices are very remunerative to the producer and feeder, and we still advise shipping all kinds of sheep and lambs as fast as they are ready for market.

* We are in receipt of a card in memoriam to H. Ferdinand Busch, Jr., of the H. F. Busch Company, of Cincinnati. Mr. Busch died on Oct. 22. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

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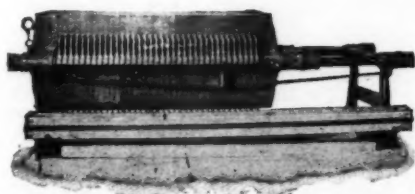
The machine takes practically no power to run, only a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch round belt, the same as a sewing machine, and uses no more power than a sewing machine. It does not need an extra operator, as the machine can be used by either one or two men on steam, power or hand stuffers and is never in the way, because when the machine has put on a casing it immediately rises up by itself 8 inches and stays there until needed again. It will run on about 100 feet of sheep or hog casings in about 7 seconds and will handle tender casings just as delicately as the hands of the workman. Two lined wheels go with each machine, but it is only necessary to have one of them on the machine, even when two men are working it; so there is always one wheel in reserve.

A glance at the cut opposite shows the machine at work and after it has put on a casing.

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**WANT AND FOR SALE ADS CAN
BE FOUND ON PAGE 45.**

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FOURTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same."
Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 2.
" 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Same." No. 3.
" "About Beef Extract."
" 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork)."
" 23, 1897.—"The Necessity of Cleanliness in the Handling of Perishable Products."
" "American Swine."
" 30, 1897.—"American Swine." No. 2.
Feb. 6, 1897.—"The Preparation of Blood Albumen."
" "American Swine." No. 3.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses."
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 2.
" 27, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 3.
March 6, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 4.
" 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 5.
" 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses." No. 6.
" 27, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 2.
April 3, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 2.
" 10, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 2.
" 17, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 3.
" 24, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 3.
" "Export Beef Trade." No. 3.
May 1, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 4.
" 8, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool." No. 5.
" "Manufacture of Oleo Oil." No. 5.
" 15, 1897.—"Boller Compounds." No. 2.
" 22, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool." No. 2.
" 29, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 4.
June 5, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 5.
" 12, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 6.
" 19, 1897.—"The Process of Thawing Frozen Meats."
" 26, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef." No. 7.
" "Manufacture of Lard and Allied Products."
July 10, 1897.—"Early Lamb Raising."
" 17, 1897.—"No More Hog Cholera."
" 24, 1897.—"The Smithfield Ham."
" 31, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats."
August 7, 1897.—"The Curing of Meats." (Concluded.)
" 21, 1897.—"Slaughtering of Sheep."
" 28, 1897.—"Slaughtering of Sheep." (Concluded.)
Sept. 4, 1897.—"Sources of Nitrogenous Fertilizers."
" 11, 1897.—"Identification of Oils and Fats."
" "Preserved Meats."
" 18, 1897.—"Detection of Horse Flesh."
" "Estimation of Starch in Sausage."
" 25, 1897.—"Extraction of Oils and Fats."
Oct. 2, 1897.—"Affairs for Hog Raising."
" 16, 1897.—"The Detection of Foreign Fats in Lard and Butter."
" 23, 1897.—"The Feeding of Cattle."

SAUSAGE RECIPES. FRANKFURTS.

Seventy lb lean pork trimmings, 15 lb lean beef trimmings, 5 lb fat pork, 5 lb veal. Chop well and add, if necessary, a little potato flour, say, 2 lb, to take up a sufficiency of moisture to prevent dryness.

Season with 25 oz. fine salt, 10 oz. ground white pepper, 2 oz. ground ginger, 2 oz. coriander seed.

Stuff in sheep casings or narrow hog casings. Smoke lightly and afterward merely heat up in boiling water in which has been dissolved a little bole, Armenian. Do not hang in too humid an atmosphere. The objection generally to such sausage is the extreme dryness when cooked, owing probably to overcooking, in the majority of cases.

GROWTH OF OUR CATTLE SHIPPING.

The development and growth of the live stock trade at Chicago as presented in the Live Stock Report shows how our cattle industry has changed:

Along in 1876 and 1877 the bulk of the cattle were shipped East on the hoof, as the dressed beef business was not thought of at that time. Doud & Keefe, Myers & Regenstein, Nelson Morris, Monroe, Allerton, Eastman and Isaac Waixel were the prime movers in the cattle shipping business. The receipts of cattle would average about 3,000 head per day. The above gentlemen had things no more their own way than the "Big Four" have at the present. Competition was strong and it was diamond-cut-diamond from start to finish. The Eastern railroad stockyards interests were great, and each had its representative pet cattle buyer. During the above years it was a very common occurrence to see a demoralized cattle market with 3,000 or 4,000 on sale, some of which would have to be carried several days before a sale could be effected; this was on account of buyers' orders being curtailed by the slow sales in the East of previous purchases. The Eastern shipping business made a wonderful improvement each year up to 1884, with the exception of the years 1878 and 1879. It was nothing for any one of the buyers above mentioned to ship a hundred cars of cattle in a single day, but this has all passed into history, as regards the shipment of live cattle to be resold to the butchers, the Eastern shipping business having practically met its fate before the battle-axe of the dressed beef industry. During the above years the cattle bought on this market were resold on the Eastern markets.

A little more than twenty-five years ago G. H. Hammond came to Chicago from Detroit and became the originator of the dressed beef business. This had been carried on in a small way by "Dave" Thompson and others, but Hammond may be truly said to have established its permanency. In this connection it is of interest to note that the first refrigerator car used by his company is now at Hammond, Ind., in honorable retirement. A few years later (about 1878) that energetic worker, G. F. Swift, gave the dressed beef business a great impetus, and a glance at the statistics since its introduction will soon convince that it has revolutionized the entire cattle and sheep business of the country, and while it has been the ruination of a large number of old dealers it has been the savior of the stock interests in general. The exporting of dressed beef was not thought of until that time. This branch of business has made great strides during recent years. No live cattle were exported until the year 1875. Since that time this branch of the cattle trade has grown until last year there were 395,000 head exported. The most prominent export buyers on our market regularly are Hathaway, Nelson Morris, Lehman Bros., Myers & Houseman, D. H. Sherman and Doud & Keefe. The Canadian buyers are usually here every spring and stay until navigation opens. Armour and Swift are exporting more or less live cattle all the time.

During 1878 and 1879 the total shipments

of cattle were 1,426,000 head, while receipts were 2,298,000 head. During 1895 and 1896 shipments were 1,603,000 head and receipts 5,188,000. There have been a great many changes in the trade during the above period.

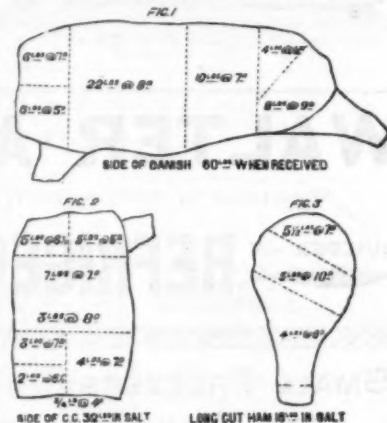
The sheep trade has made rapid strides during the past twenty years both in receipts and consumption, to say nothing of the improvement in quality. When the writer first came to the yards receipts were something like 1,000 head per day with shipments a little more than half of that number. The city trade consumed all the sheep that were killed here and was controlled by say a half a dozen butchers. Great days were those for they had things pretty much their own way. This state of affairs continued until the Eastern shippers operated on a more extensive scale and finally met its Waterloo with the introduction of the dressed beef trade.

From a very small beginning this business has increased until in a single day we have had 32,677 cattle, 74,551 hogs and 31,334 sheep, and it is worthy of mention that in the many transactions consummated daily, involving many thousands of dollars, with only the buyer's or seller's word as bond, there have been remarkably few complaints or violation of agreement. In no other line of business, it is safe to say is this fact so strongly emphasized.

CUTTING UP PROVISIONS.

In cutting up provisions, says an English paper, you must always try as far as possible to make cost price of the inferior cuts. If you cannot do so, cut your hock or fore-end and flank as small as you can, as these are the two cuts on which it is difficult to realize your money.

The following sketches show a side of a Danish bacon and the side of a Cumberland



bacon, with an account of the profit realized by the retail sale of the same. A side of Danish bacon, 60 lb at 58s., costs £1 11s. 1d. Cut and sold quickly in pieces, etc., it should weigh out at the least 56 lb, and if sold at the prices shown in the following sketch, viz.,

6 lb at 5d.	2s. 6d.
6 lb at 7d.	3s. 6d.
22 lb at 8d.	14s. 8d.

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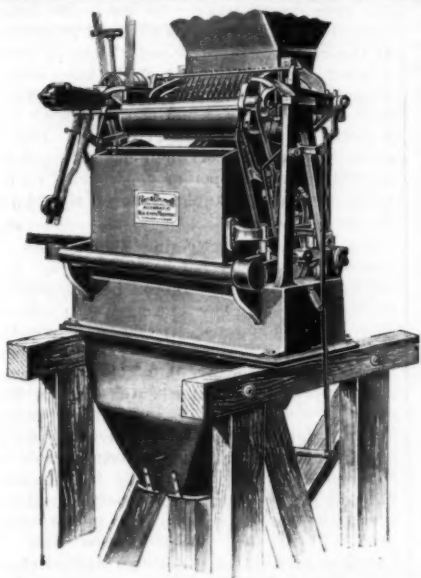
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By the use of one man to adjust the sack and remove it when filled this machine is capable of automatically weighing and filling at least 1800 to 2000 sacks in a day of ten hours.

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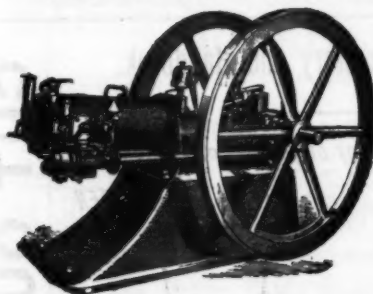
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*Tasteless and Odorless
Spruce Lining Lumber*

For Meat, Egg and Butter Rooms. Large or small quantities, all grades. Low prices.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

TECHNICAL.

10 lb at 7d.....	5s. 10d.
8 lb at 9d.....	6s. 0d.
4 lb at 8d.....	2s. 8d.

£1 15s. 2d.

showing a profit of 4s. 1d.

A side of Cumberland, 32 lb, at 50s., cost 14s. 3d. Cut up and sold in pieces, etc., it should weight 30s.

1 lb trimmings at 4d.....	0s. 4d.
5 lb shoulder at 5d.....	2s. 1d.
7 lb shld'r and back, 6½d.	3s. 9½d.
14 lb prime at 7d.....	8s. 2d.
3 lb slices at 8d.....	2s. 0d.

Total value..... 16s. 4½d.

showing a gross profit of 2s. 1½d. It must be noticed that nothing is allowed bruises, taints, etc. It should be remembered that the figures used in the above are not taken from actual sides sold, but merely as an illustration showing the different prices that ought to be made when sides cost 58s. and 50s. respectively. To do a cheese occasionally on similar lines will give a manager a better idea whether it is making it right money or not.

One should always be very careful in weighing out provisions. A great deal of money can be lost by not being careful over weighing and reckoning. Suppose, for an argument, and to more fully illustrate my meaning, that a piece of bacon at 7½d. per lb weighs 2¼ lb. A great many people—or shall I say assistants?—would reckon it in this way: 3 lb at 7½d., 1s. 10½d., less 2d. the 4 oz. This calculation is altogether wrong; it should be reckoned after this style: 2 lb at 7½d., 1s. 3d.; ½ lb, 4d.; ¼ lb., 2d; therefore 2¼ lb bacon at 7½d. = 1s. 9d., not 1s. 8½d. A great deal of attention should be paid to this small item in the management of a branch, for if every customer who buys a piece of bacon or cheese gets the advantage of the fraction of a penny on each piece they purchase, it will make a considerable difference to profits at the end of a quarter.

* The Norristown (Pa.) Times reports that a peculiar malady has spread among pigs of farmers in Marlboro and Upper Salford townships, and numbers of the affected animals have died. The disease affects the throat and death quickly follows, recovery being very rare. Nearly all the farmers have sustained losses. One of them estimates his loss at \$400. Veterinarians have, as yet, been unable to diagnose the disease or account for its introduction in the neighborhood, but it is believed to have been introduced by some Western pigs that some time ago were sold in the vicinity.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.,

383 West Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

**Tallow, Grease,
Lard and
Soap Materials.**

SOAP MAKING.

No. 68.

TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

Glycerine soap, the name still given to transparent soap, is now a misnomer, for glycerine has long since ceased to be the principal characteristic of these products. Speaking generally, the combinations of alkalies with the fatty acids are opaque, but they may become transparent to a certain degree if with them is incorporated certain liquids which are themselves endowed with the properties of transmitting light. Absolute transparency cannot be realized except by bringing the soap to an amorphous state by dissolving it in strong alcohol and ulteriorly evaporating this alcohol. This was the method formerly employed, which should give place sooner or later to more economical processes. Nowadays soaps with a base of tallow, coconut oil and castor oil are used with the addition of glycerine, sugar syrup and alcohol or soda. These raw materials must have certain qualities, which can be stated as follows:

Tallow.—This must not be too soft. It is not indispensable that it should be absolutely fresh, nevertheless it is preferable that it should be so.

Coconut Oil.—This product is the raw material in transparent soap making that must be chosen with the greatest possible care. Coprah oil is the richest in free fatty acids, and therefore in transparent soap making it is inferior to Ceylon and Cochin oil. The free acids are much easier to saponify, and lumps and flecks are in consequence formed throughout the soap mass which it is impossible to destroy. These lumps are dissolved perfectly in alcohol, but on cooling they reappear in the form of star-like masses, which make the soap opaque. Cochin oil is best, not only because of its natural color, but because of the facility with which it is saponified. It may be employed for perfectly transparent soaps of high price. For cheaper soaps which are not perfectly transparent, coprah and Ceylon oils are used. These oils, moreover, may be improved by refining, but this is an operation which is not practiced except in case of absolute necessity. As a rule, all that is done is to boil up the oil with salt water in the proportion of 3 lb of salt to 100 lb of oil, in order to separate out the foreign matters, which rise to the surface and may be skimmed off. As for the earthy matters, they settle to the bottom in 24 hours or so, and the clear oil is decanted off them. Another way of clarifying the oil is to boil it up with from 2 to 2½ per cent. of waterglass, spraying a certain quantity of salt water on the surface of the boiling liquid. In a few hours a white skin forms over the surface, which is separated off and used in the making of common soaps. The oil treated by these various processes should be left to rest for from four to five days before being used. If it is very rancid it must be submitted to a new treatment, which consists in boiling it with

water to which from 3 to 5 per cent. of caustic soda lye at about 40° Be. has been added. The proportion of soda varies, moreover, according to the quality of soap to be produced. When it is judged that all the soda has combined, a certain quantity of sea salt is thrown into the vat, and the boiling is kept up until the layer of froth forms on the surface of the liquid. This is skimmed off immediately, and if it is not sufficiently consistent to adhere to the scummer more sea salt is put in. The whole of this operation should be conducted as quickly as possible. If not, the froth spreads over the whole surface of the liquid. This refining process is costly enough, and where the matter that is skimmed off cannot be used it is preferable to employ purer raw material.

Castor Oil.—It is the castor oil that makes the soap transparent. On the other hand, however, it diminishes its cleaning properties. If the castor oil used be not absolutely fresh it separates from the rest of the mass during saponification. Usually a preliminary trial is made by treating a pound of the oil with half a pound of caustic soda at 38° Be. This is saponified at 31° C. If the mass is limpid the oil may be looked upon as good, and if on the other hand it is granulous the oil should not be used in any case.

Glycerine.—The glycerine should also be carefully examined before it is used. For toilet soaps only perfectly pure glycerine should be used. The presence of a salt of lime or of magnesia severely damages the transparency. Nevertheless crude glycerine, which is much cheaper than the pure article, may be purified summarily and used in this state in the preparation of ordinary soaps. When a dark color is to be given to soaps it is only necessary that the glycerine should be free from lime. To effect this it is treated with oxalate of ammonia, and left to rest for several hours. If the soap is to be very delicately tinted the glycerine must first be bleached by filtering it through animal charcoal. As a rule, this operation is enough, but for transparent soaps of extra quality it is indispensable to use perfectly colorless glycerine.

Caustic Soda.—A caustic soda lye of 38° is used.

Alcohol.—Alcohol at 96° is employed. In order to avoid the payment of the heavy duties on spirits it must be mythelated so as to render it unfit for the manufacture of beverages. In Austria this is done by simply adding 2 per cent. of castor oil soap to the alcohol.

Carbonate of Soda.—When alcohol is not used, carbonate of soda crystals pulverized finely are employed.

Sugar Syrup.—This is prepared by dissolving cane sugar in boiling water and scumming off the impurities.

Coloring Matter.—For transparent soaps the coloring matter must be soluble in water, otherwise it will make the product turbid or opaque. Any of the aniline coloring matters

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Provisions, Lard, Tallow, Oleo, Oils,
—Etc.—
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If an old leaky, tin, iron or steel roof, paint it with Allen's Anti-Rust Japan. One Coat is enough; no skill required; costs little.

The name describes it; proof against water, time, climate, and fumes of every description. Stops leaks, and prolongs the life of an old roof.

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To be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

This Anti-Rust Japan is also of highest value in protecting Metal Pipes, Smoke Stacks, Boiler Fronts and all Metal Work from rusting.

Allen Anti-Rust M'f'g Co.
413 Vine St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

TECHNICAL.

which resist alkalis may be used in solution in water and alcohol. The yellow color very often adopted for transparent soaps is got by adding 1 per cent. of palm oil to the oils in making the soap. The so-called violet soaps, which have a dark brown tint, are colored with extract of gall nuts.

(To be Continued.)

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY EVENING.

Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers could do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.

The Georgia cotton oil mill in Atlanta, Ga., was completely destroyed by fire Sunday last. The loss is estimated at \$117,000.

The Rome (N. Y.) Soap Manufacturing Company, on account of its increasing business, has erected a storehouse 75x30 feet, and put in a new 125 horse power boiler.

The Bruce Soap Manufacturing Company, of Gassetts, Vt., have resumed operations.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) soap manufactory is to be enlarged at a cost of \$2,000.

The Sunlight Soap Company, of England, is in correspondence with the Wilmington (Del.) Improvement Company about locating a plant in Wilmington which will cover 100 acres.

Contract has been awarded for the large brick and iron addition to the Fels Naphtha Soap Company's plant at Seventy-eighth street and Woodland avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The output of the Packer Soap Manufacturing Co., of Stonington, Conn., will be larger this year than last, because of increasing demand. A large force was put on for wrapping the increased product.

In some countries there are plants or trees which produce excellent soap, yet where nature is thus bountiful the natives are not, as a rule, noted for their cleanliness. On the arid plains of New Mexico, Western Texas and Northern Mexico the soap weed grows. It is not a slightly plant, but its root is an excellent substitute for soap, and has been used in the manufacture of that article. In Chili, in Peru and in Bolivia there grows a tree called guillia, the bark of which is used in washing the head, being, it is claimed, a certain cure for dandruff. There is nothing equal to it in removing stains from the clothing or in washing silk and delicate fabrics. This bark is quite an item of export, as very fine liquid soap is made from it, which is exported in considerable quantities. In many of the South Sea islands there is a vine which is used in washing. It produces a fine lather when rubbed in water and answers all the purposes of soap. In some of the West India islands there is a tree which produces a fruit about the size of a cherry. The pulp of this fruit is a powerful soap, so much so, in fact, that it is not safe to use it too freely. It must be used sparingly, as it will eat and injure the goods.—Philadelphia Record.

The William Strain Meat Company is the name of a new Mount Vernon (N. Y.) corporation which will carry on a meat market. The capital stock is \$1,000. The directors are William Strain, Edgar C. Howland and Bertha L. Howland, of Mount Vernon.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS OR ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

S. G. C., CHICAGO.—Soaps are not generally used in the manufacture of paper; in some superfine makes perfectly neutral tallow or cocoanut soaps are sometimes used in connection with animal sizing; the soap generally used by paper makers is a rosin soap which the mill prepares itself. Alum is generally used to make it combine with the fiber in form of an alum soap.

IGNORANT.—The bleaching and hardening of tallow by nitric acid requires great care, and in inexperienced hands is rarely successful. Careful rendering can often increase the hardness.

CINCINNATUS.—The titre of a fat is the same as is designated as hardness in this country, the former expression being preferred in Europe. The determination is a very simple operation, yet the very slightest deviation from the established rules and the seemingly most unimportant external influences, such as a draught in the room, will influence the result to the extent of several whole degrees. It is also essential to be sure of complete saponification; a hundredth of a per cent. of fat left unsaponified in the operation sometimes means a whole degree hardness.

less or more. The manner of stirring the liquid fatty acids is another point of importance. It is extremely risky to intrust determination of such weight to others but thoroughly experienced men, however mechanical the operation may be.

S. S. S., IOWA.—The weekly slaughter of pigs in Ireland amounts to 10,000, more or less, while that of Denmark and Sweden is in the neighborhood of 20,000 per week. Shipments of bacon from Denmark to London average between 8,000 and 10,000 bales weekly.

Owing to the many letters we receive from our friends asking for information on technical subjects, we must request them to enclose stamped envelope for reply.

SECRETARY WILSON'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary Wilson has presented his report to the President, reviewing the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the past year. Secretary Wilson recommends an increase in aid of the Bureau of Animal Industry, so that the work of the inspection of meat may not be retarded. He refers to the efforts of the Department to extend the foreign markets for our dairy and live stock products, which, he thinks, can be done by making the foreigners familiar with them.

Of cattle, the Secretary reports that we have a heavy and profitable export trade, and may have an export trade equally heavy and profitable in horses. The most important work in which the Bureau of Animal Industry has been engaged, continues the report, is that looking to the destruction of the cattle tick, for which, it is believed, an agent

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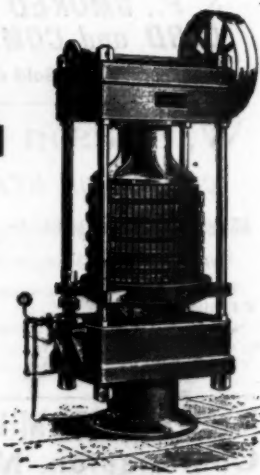
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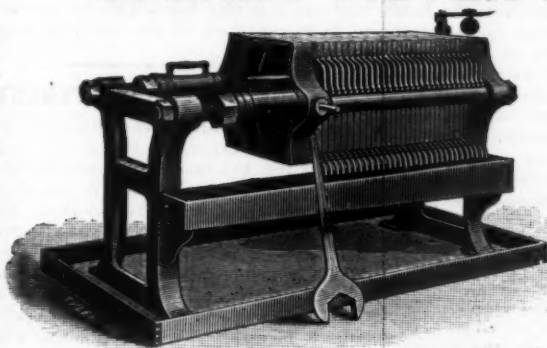
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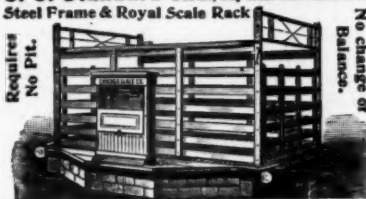
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has been found in a petroleum product known as paraffine oil, in which infected cattle are dipped. The extension of the meat inspection work to abattoirs engaged in interstate work is recommended, as is the continuance of the inspection of export animals in order to maintain the market which has been secured for them in other countries.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

The stockyard records for past week show sheep higher, cattle steady and hogs weaker. Receipts past week with comparisons as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	43,167	54,357	10,752
Same week 1896	43,522	44,922	17,696
Same week 1895	44,755	46,781	21,063
Same week 1894	39,490	49,178	25,065
Same week 1893	53,053	23,522	15,796

Chicago	57,600	219,900	85,000
Omaha	31,400	31,800	5,900
St. Louis	15,800	34,300	6,200
Kansas City	43,200	54,400	10,800

Total	148,000	340,400	107,700
Previous week	138,500	290,200	121,300
Same week 1896	120,700	269,300	120,800
Same week 1895	135,700	305,500	112,800

Kansas City packers' slaughter past week:			
Armour Pack. Co.	9,127	18,181	3,504
Swift & Co.	7,118	14,751	3,538
S. & S. Co.	4,527	3,417	1,219
J. Dold Pack Co.	938	6,022	127
Fowler, Son & Co.	145	7,429	10

Total	21,955	49,897	8,464
Previous week	21,234	51,766	11,824
Same week 1896	24,617	43,767	7,611

The top price for past week was not paid for well-finished fat cattle, but for a bunch of Whitefaced animals sold to a feeder for \$5.15. The export men were not busy—they seemed more like spectators on the fence than interested purchasers. The packers, however, were free purchasers of well-finished cattle, but did not indulge in any higher amount than \$4.90 for 1,475-lb average. The highest prices paid during week each day: Monday—1,563-lb average at \$4.75. Tuesday—1,475-lb average at \$4.90. Wednesday—1,260-lb average at \$4.85. Thursday—1,302-lb average at \$4.90, and Friday, 1,528-lb average, at \$4.85. On Saturday, to be sure, no market on cattle worth quoting. Native cows of 1,270-lb average at \$4, highest; some heifers, 490-lb average, at \$4—but both kinds pretty scarce on this market at all times. Even a shortage in Western cows, and a very marked one in Texas. Of the 9,100 cattle received from Texas during past week very few were cows—so that the canning establishments were run on the half-holiday plan. In fact, this year has proven a very poor one in the estimation of canning establishments—and corn beef will be much higher than ever before, unless the packers will become public dispensers of charity. Native stags of 1,730-lb average sold as high as \$4.50—but very few at this price—the ruling one about \$3.50. Native bulls of 1,650-lb at \$3.40, some 930-lb average at \$3.35—and so down, some selling at \$2.50. Just now there is a good demand for such, as the sausage maker is very busy—one packing house running overtime in such production right along. Range-fed cattle in fair supply—but not so many cows. Fed Texas steers, 1,077-lb average, topped the market at \$4.15. Some 1,186-lb average sold at \$4. Several bunches, say 480 head each, one going 848-lb average, another of 948-lb average, sold at \$3.60. Fed Texas cows of 830-lb sold at \$2.85; a bunch of same average sold as high as \$3.80. Bulls sold about \$2.50; a bunch of 60 head of 1,100-lb average at \$2.60. Western steers sold well, some of 1,238-lb average, \$4.70; some 1,300-lb average at \$4.40. Cows, well finished, of 709-lb average at \$3.05; some 905-lb average at \$3. Colorado range steers of 1,594-lb average sold at \$4.65. A bunch of 140 head of 1,106-lb average at \$3.85. Cows of 803-lb average at \$2.75, and some Colorado bulls of 1,142-lb average at \$2.50. Some New

Mexican steers, not well finished, of 781-lb average, at \$2.90. Some Arkansas steers, 810-lb average, at \$3.65. Old Mexico steers, finished in Kansas, some 117 head, 1,017-lb average, sold at \$3.65. Texas steers in good demand; the market topped by 1,118-lb average at \$3.85, but bulk much lower. Bunch of 523 head, 890-lb average, at \$3.50; 600 head, 948-lb average, at \$3.25; 140 head, 813-lb average, at \$3.20, and 305 head, 769-lb average, at \$3.05. Cows scarce and strong competition; some 758-lb average sold at \$3.10; some 400 head, 656-lb average, sold at \$2.55. Texas heifers, 735-lb, at \$3.70. Texas bulls, 1,142-lb average, at \$2.50. The Feeder trade was good and some very fancy prices paid; in fact, the whole tone of feeders stronger by 10¢@15¢ per 100 lb. The speculators were very busy during first part of week, but went slow latter part—but a good clearance made. The shipments, however, only 524 cars, when previous week gave 713 cars, corresponding week of 1896 gave 526 cars. Cudahy again in this market, purchasing 1,153 head and sending on to help our sister, Omaha, in her counting. Nelson Morris purchased 266 head, Hammond getting 535 head, Krauss 145 head, Hall 74, and United Dressed Beef 72 head. Only 16 cars of export cattle went to the seaboard—23 cars going previous week.

The large run of hogs in Chicago and the lower prices made this market feel rather sickly for a few days also, but when the hogs did not make a good showing for numbers here the packers threw aside an indifference that seemed to have settled over them, and there was a pretty keen competition for several days—paying prices that showed they ignored the lower prices elsewhere. Some of the packers here have an idea that hogs will be very plentiful, and that before the new year dawns good hogs will go down the packinghouse gangway at \$3.25 per 100 lb. In conversation recently with a prominent man in one of the large packinghouses—it was not the largest—he remarked that he was sinful enough to make a bet that hogs would grunt their way toward his cellar at \$3.25. We hope they will not—as already the farmers have lost millions on the Yellow Jack—but for that hogs would be fully 25¢ per 100 lb higher than to-day's prices. Monday saw top prices \$3.52½, Tuesday \$3.50, then a quick reaction, and the three last days gave \$3.60. The bulk on Monday \$3.40@3.52½, Tuesday \$3.37½@3.47½. Wednesday \$3.40@3.50, Thursday \$3.45@3.55, and closing Saturday \$3.45@3.50. Pigs opened at \$3.40@3.50—and such fancy pigs as brought \$3.75 previous week were sold as low at one time as \$3.25, but the market struck up a higher tune until \$3.60 was gladly paid. Heavy hogs sold around the neighborhood of \$3.40. Some Southern and Texas hogs on market, but they sold side by side with the native born. In fact, when hogs put the higher pace on them the packers seemed to forget that peculiarity of sorting that they are often forced to demand as their rights—on some market they display a wonderful blindness as to demerits of a hog. The prices paid kept outside purchasers from doing much; in all 4,294 hogs shipped, against 4,922 for previous week. Cudahy paid us a visit and took a few hogs out of this market. The principal shipments for week were 10 cars to Nebraska City, 5 cars to Detroit, 4 cars to Boston, with 2 cars each to Baltimore and Milwaukee. The average weight of the Kansas City hog for October proves to be 210 lb, the lightest average since 1894, when the average was 208 lb. The highest price paid for top hogs during October \$4.10 paid on first day of the month; the lowest top price this month \$3.50. The highest bulk \$3.90@4 on the first day, down to \$3.40@3.47½—a steady decline from the 1st to the 26th of the month. One year ago highest price for month \$3.52½, with bulk \$3.25@

\$3.40. The loss to the farmers during the present month will run into the millions.

Sheep are scarce—and very scarce in this market. The sellers have no longer to stand cap in hand to beg the packer's kindly representative to condescend in his graciousness to look at this or that bunch. The purchasers now line the fence where the cars are unloaded, and lot after lot sold before the "critters" ever put a foot on Kansas City soil. The sheep men are very proud of President McKinley—not one of them but has a good word for him—and they would elect him by a larger majority than ever if they had another chance to-morrow. A sheep now has a very definite value—and the packers "cuss" the feeders and the feeders "cuss" the packers, and very often the packer's purse does not contain the amount that the feeder flaunts in the face of the seller. Some 77 head of native lambs, 77-lb average, sold at \$5.50; in fact, several sales at this figure; 161 alfalfa fed Colorado lambs, 57-lb average, sold at \$5; some 400 Texas sheep and yearlings, 66-lb average, at \$3.55; some 630 Utah wethers, 105-lb average, at \$4; some 670 head of 100-lb average at \$3.90; some 442 lambs, 60-lb average, at \$4.75. In fact, any good grade or finish brought good prices. The older the week the higher the price, and closed with a sale of 1,002 Utahs, 104-lb average, at \$4, and the packers on the fence waiting for the few cars that may come in on Sabbath day—so as to get ahead of the fool who went to church.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

While New South Wales anticipates an unusually large export of butter this season, some of the Australians are evidently beginning to find the competition in the English butter market a little too hot for them. South Australia stopped shipments altogether during the past season, and consequently has the uphill task of capturing fresh customers when she starts again. It is pointed out that the Continental and transatlantic competition tends to increase. Russia has built up a business in ten years, and sent 152,105 cwt. during 1896. Sweden increased her export from 310,800 cwt. to 323,829 cwt., Norway from 15,156 cwt. to 17,005 cwt., Denmark from 1,162,770 cwt. to 1,228,784 cwt. (exclusive of margarine), Holland from 191,201 cwt. to 234,469 cwt., and Belgium from 24,732 cwt. to 38,139 cwt. The United States last year more than doubled her supply, the quantities rising from 66,932 cwt. to 141,553 cwt.; Canada increased from 38,949 cwt. to 88,359 cwt., while Argentine, which began exporting only in 1895, landed 15,793 cwt., or over twice as much as was sent by this colony in ten years. In other words, the increase in the European and United States export of butter to Great Britain last year was considerably greater than the whole of the Australian export. We are glad to see the Adelaide papers calling attention to these facts. It is true that South Africa does not send an ounce of butter to England, but we should not like to see South Australia taking such a retrograde step.—London Grocer.

* We glean the following interesting bits from Herman Loeb & Co.'s circular of Oct. 30: The shipments of hams last week were equal to about 13,500 tcs. About 151,000 pieces of sides were shipped South during the past week. About 27,000 tcs. of lard were shipped from Chicago during the past week. Receipts of hogs at Chicago during November are estimated at 800,000 to 900,000.

* It is stated that the French Assembly will maintain the present duties on all pork products except salt pork, hams and bacon, which are reduced from 30 to 25 francs.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

Not much interest was shown in the speculative market the past week. The reports of stocks on hand was disappointing, they being much larger than was anticipated. Outside speculators were not inclined to do much trading, foreign demand light. The principal trading consisted in the transfer contracts at current differences, about 90¢ on mess pork, 12½¢ on lard and 2½¢ on ribs. Prices ruled somewhat lower and fluctuations were frequent in narrow ranges. The general surrounding of the trade favored the short interest and the undertone to the market was rather weak. The hog receipts were liberal, although rather lighter and not of as good quality. Western returns of packing exhibits an increase of 75,000 hogs, compared with the corresponding week of 1896. Taken altogether, we do not see much chance for any improvement in prices for some time.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs last week as follows: Armour 38,000, Anglo-American 18,800, Boyd & Lunham 11,300, Chicago 17,500, Continental 14,100, Hammond 3,900, International Packing Co. 16,500, Lipton 10,400, Morris 14,000, Swift 24,000, Viles & Robbins 6,000 and small packers and city butchers 12,000, making a total of 186,500, against 131,000 the previous week, 140,300 a year ago, and 159,300 two years ago.

RANGE OF PRICES.**SATURDAY, OCT. 30.**

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—Per Barrel—				
December....	7.50	7.52½	7.40	7.52½
January.....	8.47½	8.47½	8.40	8.47½
LARD—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.12½	4.17½	4.12½	4.15
January.....	4.30	4.32½	4.27½	4.30
RIBS—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.40	4.42½	4.40	4.42½
January.....	4.40	4.42½	4.40	4.42½

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

PORK—Per Barrel—				
December....	7.45	7.65	7.45	7.65
January.....	8.47½	8.62½	8.47½	8.60
LARD—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.15	4.22½	4.15	4.22½
January.....	4.30	4.35	4.30	4.35
RIBS—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.45	4.50	4.45	4.50
January.....	4.42½	4.50	4.42½	4.50

TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

PORK—Per Barrel—				
December....	7.60	7.62½	7.52½	7.60
January.....	8.57½	8.57½	8.47½	8.55
LARD—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.20	4.22½	4.20	4.22½
January.....	4.35	4.37½	4.32½	4.35
RIBS—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
January.....	4.50	4.50	4.42½	4.47½

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3.

PORK—Per Barrel—				
December....	7.60	7.62½	7.52½	7.57½
January.....	7.85	8.55	8.47½	8.50
LARD—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.20	4.22½	4.20	4.22½
January.....	4.35	4.37½	4.32½	4.32½
RIBS—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45
January.....	4.45	4.47½	4.45	4.45

THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

PORK—Per Barrel—				
December....	7.55	7.67½	7.52½	7.67½
January.....	8.47½	8.57½	8.47½	8.57½
LARD—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.20	4.25	4.17½	4.25
January.....	4.32½	4.40	4.30	4.40
RIBS—Per 100 lb—				
December....	4.45	4.47½	4.45	4.47½
January.....	4.45	4.50	4.42½	4.50

FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

LARD.				
Dec.....	4.25	4.25	4.20	4.20
Jan.....	4.40	4.40	4.35	4.35
RIBS.				
Dec.....	4.45	4.45	4.42½	4.42½
Jan.....	4.47½	4.50	4.42½	4.42½
PORK.				
Dec.....	7.62½	7.67½	7.52½	7.52½
Jan.....	8.57½	8.57½	8.45	8.47½

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don't amount to much in any business, but the sticking point is that a clerk is just as liable to make a mistake of \$2.00 as he is of two cents, and a few mistakes like this would pay for enough of Allison's Coupon Books to last a year or more. With these books mistakes are impossible.

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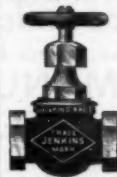
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PACKING HOUSE MATTERS AND NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The foremost firms in the lines mentioned closely peruse the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* The following companies have been licensed to incorporate: The National Provision Company, of Chicago, Ill. Capital, \$10,000; incorporators, Randall W. Burne, Addison L. Gardner and Frank H. Deck. Peoria Central Market Association, of Peoria, Ill.; capital, \$2,500; incorporators, Joseph Shoff, Sr., W. H. Seibold, Frank Krauss, Chas. Krause, Louis Schoff and Andrew Kneer.

* Charles Witherbee, who has a meat market at Morley, N. Y., was obliged to have the dressed carcass of a cow destroyed on account of discovering tuberculosis.

* At the late session of the American Public Health Association at Philadelphia, Pa., a number of valuable papers were read by the learned medical men assembled. Two of these papers will be of much interest to the readers of "The National Provisioner." The first, by Dr. L. Pearson, of the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania, treated of "Methods of Meat Inspection," which says in part: "In this country the existing systems of meat inspection may be divided into two classes, national and local. For some years the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has conducted a constantly improving meat inspection service that now extends to animals killed for export and for interstate trade in the principal meat packing centers of the country. There is also a microscopic examination of pork for the detection of trichina, but this extends to products prepared for export only. In order to insure sound, wholesome meat in Philadelphia and in many other cities, there is recommended a larger force of inspectors and a concentration of the business of slaughtering." The second paper, by D. E. Salmon, D. V. M., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, reported on animal diseases and animal food, saying in part that during the past year there have been no outbreaks of disease among the animals of America of unusual extent or of peculiar characteristics. The report discussed anthrax, tuberculosis and public abattoirs. The problems connected with the control and eradication of this disease are becoming better understood and the general plan of procedure outlined at a previous meeting for the successful treatment of the disease is being largely adopted.

* James L. Harris, of the Union Stockyards, of Chicago, reports that there has not been such a revival in the cattle business in this country in years, and has sent out invi-



BIRD PAPER MFG. CO.'S

CELEBRATED COMPOUND INSULATING PAPER

For lining Cold Storage and Ice Houses, Refrigerators and Refrigerator Cars.

WATERPROOF, ACID PROOF, ALKALI PROOF.
AIR-TIGHT, ODORLESS, TASTELESS.

BIRD PAPER Mfg. Co.

98 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

tations to a grand banquet on Dec. 1 next, to all the railway live stock agents of the United States; also to some twenty-five leading newspapers of the country to send representatives on that occasion.

* A resolution favoring the establishment of a packinghouse at St. John, N. B., has been adopted by the Board of Trade of that city, and at its meeting there was present a representative of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., pork packers, of Toronto.

* The death of James J. Anderton, for many years a meat dealer at Milwaukee, Wis., is announced.

* The True Elgin Butter and Cheese Company, of East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, N. Y., is a new corporation with a capital stock of \$4,100. The directors are John Carner, A. McCulloch and Frank Harrington, of Rensselaer; W. M. Elliott, of East Greenbush, and C. M. Walrath, of De Freestville.

* A dispatch from Abilene, Kan., says that the farmers who are securing feeders for the winter have in eight days given cattle paper

to the amount of \$166,568 on 5,193 head of cattle.

* Ostrander & Nichols, pork packers, have opened a retail business at 1612 Grand avenue, Kansas City.

* A new industry has been started at Grand Rapids, Mich., in a modest way this summer and bids fair to grow to much larger proportions, says the Muskegon Chronicle. It consists of the catching and shipping of snapping turtles. It has been conducted by one man, who made his first shipment on July 7 and the last Oct. 5. In this time he expressed to Philadelphia 2,500 pounds of snapping turtles and to Cincinnati 1,000 pounds.

* The trial of the Minnesota Packing and Provision Co. case is practically concluded as far as the taking of testimony is concerned, the State having finished its evidence in rebuttal.

* The Davies Pork Packing Co., of Toronto, contemplates establishing a factory at Amherst. It would pack 25,000 hogs yearly.

(Continued on page 36.)

Pork and Beef Cracklings Wanted

AT HIGHEST PRICES.

JAS. MCCALLUM & CO.

Dayton, Ohio.

Manufacturers of

Azotine and Poultry Foods.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF.
NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN.
NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

ALL CURED MEATS, SAUSAGES AND BOILED MEATS

ROLL PARCHMENT PAPER

Is the attractive feature on the counters of many stores, being used by the leading butchers

ON OUR PREMISES

We have a complete printing department for printing Parchment Paper.

ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED.

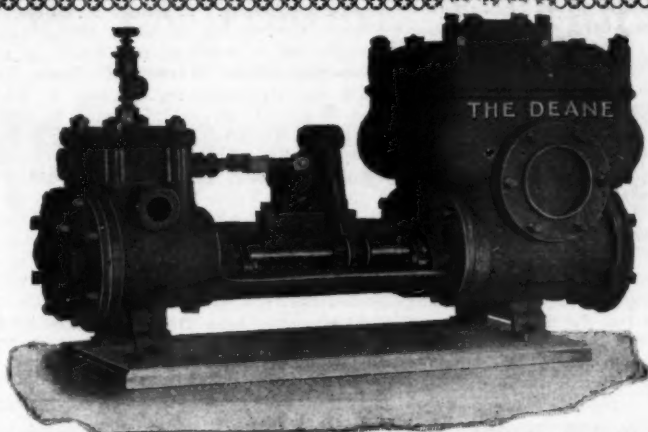
CUTTER FREE WITH FIRST ORDER.

WE MANUFACTURE ALL THE PAPER WE SELL.

Paterson Parchment Paper Co.

OFFICE AND WORKS, PASSAIC, N. J.

Should be wrapped in a sheet of Printed Parchment Paper. Leading packers are using our Parchment Paper for wrapping their meats extensively.



**PUMPING MACHINERY,
BOILER FEED PUMPS,
FIRE PUMPS,
VACUUM PUMPS,
AMMONIA PUMPS.**
THE DEANE STEAM PUMP CO.

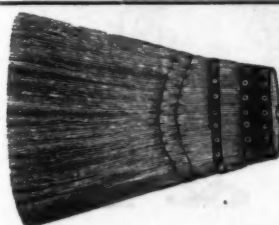
HOLYOKE, MASS.

NEW YORK.

BOSTON.

CHICAGO.

The illustration show the Deane Duplex Brine Pump.



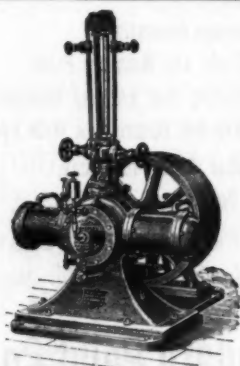
No. 4 Rattan Reed and Broom Corn Mixed Broom.

For Heavy Work, Packing Houses, Warehouse, Meat Market, Etc.

Where hard sweeping and scrubbing
is needed to be done.

The fastening holds the material **solid**, does not work loose on the handle or come to pieces in work but will wear down. We make push brooms, Bass, Rattan, and Steel Wire. Prices on application, and trial orders solicited.

JOS. LAY & CO., Manufacturers, Ridgeville, Ind.



**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
SMALL ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES**

EVER CONSTRUCTED for

Meat Markets, Packing Houses and Cold Storage Plants

Over 300 in Successful Operation. Requires No Engineer.

OUR GUARANTEE IS GOOD.

A. H. BARBER & CO.

WHY NOT WRITE US FOR CATALOG?

229 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

The BUFFALO LARD MIXER.

LATEST IMPROVED MIXER.

MAKES THE FINEST KIND OF LARD.



Made from 75 gallons to
1,000 gallons capacity.

If you intend putting in a
Mixer, be sure and write for full
particulars.

NOW USED BY THE BEST PACKERS.

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BUFFALO CHOPPERS, &c.

50 Broadway, BUFFALO, N. Y.

JACKSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUTCHERS and PACKERS'

SKEWERS

Made from the
BEST OF HICKORY.

Correspondence solicited.

Jackson & Co.,

626 Tenth Ave., New York.

A Five Dollar Safe IN THE
PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS,
NEW YORK CITY.

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers. **INSPECTION INVITED.**

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and at other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 45.

—The Florida Brewing Co., of Tampa, Fla., is soon to begin rebuilding the ice factory, recently destroyed by fire.

—The big cold storage house of Dick Bros., Fort Madison, Ia., has been completed.

—Frank & Son are building a cold storage warehouse at Munnsville, N. Y.

—It is proposed to establish an ice factory operated by water power, at Porterville, Cal.

—The extensive cold storage plant of Lawlor, Cavanaugh & Co., at Troy, N. Y., at a cost of \$75,000, is expected to be ready Jan. 1 next.

Wm. A. Wheeler, of Cincinnati, O., is president and treasurer, and H. L. Luhn, secretary, of the Mutual Ice Manufacturing Company, of Charleston, S. C., which has been chartered with a capital stock of \$100,000.

George L. Baker, A. J. Hagood, W. S. Reamer and W. W. Hagood have chartered the Hygeia Ice and Fuel Co., of Spartanburg, S. C. Communications should be addressed to W. S. Reamer, Columbia, S. C.

An ice factory of four tons daily capacity will be erected at Velasco, Texas, by Shaw & Koffroth.

A cold storage plant and ice factory will be erected at a cost of \$75 by the W. J. Lemp Brewing Association of St. Louis, at Sedalia, Mo. Communications should be addressed to W. J. Lemp, president of the association, at St. Louis.

—Cold air from a central station, that of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, is to be introduced in the West Washington Market, at New York now. A similar attempt was made about eight years ago, but failed on account of imperfect machinery and lack of capital.

A VERITABLE PALACE.**OPENING LAST MONDAY OF THE NEW BRANCH HOUSE OF THE SCHWARZSCHILD AND SULZBERGER COMPANY.**

On Monday last the new branch house of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company at the northeast corner of Horatio and West streets, New York City, was formally opened. It will be known as the Empire City Beef Co. Had anyone said fifteen or twenty years ago that it was possible to have combined in a beef house such artistic beauty and convenience as is witnessed here he would have been called visionary and have been laughed at. But we are living in progressing times.

The new branch house of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company is a veritable beef palace.

It has a hanging capacity in coolers of about 400 cattle, together with a small-stock and provision box amply large for handling those products of equal proportion to beef, including also a freezer thirty feet square. The temperature in the beef coolers and small-stock box averages 35 degrees, in the provision box 45 degrees, and in the freezer 10 degrees above zero. The box is equipped throughout with electric lights, call bells and local private telephones for connecting the different departments with the office, the cooler being finished in the highest grade of hard pine timbers and clear spruce, with galvanized iron and polished brass trimmings throughout, the special feature of this new cooler being that all goods are weighed and handled under refrigeration, as after once being unloaded from the cars until delivered to the customer same is in no way exposed to the outside temperature. The salesroom and office are finished with a four-foot marble wainscoting in five colors, all of imported qualities, the sheathing being of the highest grade clear spruce, and the entire trimming throughout, including the office, is of the highest grade quartered oak, with all fittings and furnishings polished brass, and glass in all windows being polished French plate, and the office capped with a cathedral and opal glass dome, with the company's name blown in same in opal letters. The entire grill work and partitioning of the office is in oxidized bronze, the hangers and tracking being of aluminum finish. These were furnished by J. Duncan & Co., of Boston.

The first day's sale of cattle was about 250, with small stock and other products proportional, this being a transfer of the company's previous branch located at the opposite corner on West street, the facility of this branch being fully twenty cars weekly of miscellaneous products.

There are railroad switching facilities connected with the building, which enables the company to have cars placed directly alongside the building, and later with the completion of the dock improvements now in progress, and the widening of West street to 200 feet, together with the Cunard and White Star Line docks directly opposite, this will make one of the finest located and best equipped branch houses in the country. An elaborate lunch was served to the assembled guests on Monday, and good fellowship and good cheer prevailed. Mr. E. Eisenmann is manager of the new beef palace and he is aided by a corps of fifteen. The company is to be congratulated on this fine new acquisition to their already numerous branch establishments and for its beauty of design and splendid facilities afforded.

A representative of "The National Provisioner" noticed among those present the fol-

lowing gentlemen: T. Blum, M. Blum, L. Brown, Ben. Nauss, of Nauss Bros.; Aaron Buchsbaum, L. Scholem, H. Frerich, L. Oppenheimer, Henry Harburger, Simon Seewald, Sig. Gutfreind, Sig. Hauser, L. Bloch and son, A. R. Myers, Ed. Davis, B. Heim, F. D. Mahoney and M. Hamburger, Louis Doctor and J. Bradley, the last three named being from the Sol. Sayles Co.; Harman Uppmann, of Nauss Bros.; Mr. Hewitt, president of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company; C. L. Case, manager of the latter company; Mr. Noyes, manager for G. F. & E. C. Swift; Ferdinand Sulzberger, Samuel Weil, F. Joseph, J. A. Howard, I. Kircheimer, N. Grabenheimer, John Duncan, of Boston; E. C. Hintley, J. Caldwell, Mr. Dorley, Mr. O'Rea and Mr. Steers, of Steers & Menke.



P. & B. INSULATING PAPERS

For All Cold Storage Insulation.

Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.

Strong and Entirely Odorless.

Will Not Deteriorate With Age.

No Wood in Paper Stock to Decay.

No Oil to Dry Out.

Recognized by Experts to be the BEST.
The acknowledged Standard for over ten years.

The Standard Paint Co.

81-83 John Street,

CHICAGO OFFICE,
189 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NEWYORK.

MANUFACTURERS ALSO OF

P. & B. PAINTS

For Preserving Coils, Pipes and all
Wood and Iron Work Exposed to
Dampness, Acids or Alkalies.

REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

For PACKERS, BUTCHERS,
COLD STORAGE,
WAREHOUSES, ETC.

A First-Class Plant Pays.

DIRECT EXPANSION,
BRINE STORAGE, and
BRINE CIRCULATING SYSTEMS.



STALLMAN COMPRESSOR.

We are the Sole Manufacturers of the
STALLMAN COMPRESSOR

For Simplicity, Durability, Efficiency and Economy
in operation, THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.

OUR SPECIALTY:
2, 4, and 6-TON MACHINES FOR SMALL PLANTS.

For Power we furnish ELECTRIC MOTORS,
GAS, GASOLINE or STEAM ENGINES. Estimates
and Descriptive Circulars cheerfully furnished.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO., 1, 3, 5 West Washington Street, CHICAGO.*

THE

DE LA VERGNE REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.

Manufacturers of

Refrigerating AND Ice-Making Machines

AND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA.

Read the following AWARD from the DIPLOMA received by us from THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AWARD.

For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
Vice-Prest Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
N. H. Chairman Executive
Committee on Awards.

WE BUILD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE MACHINES AND PLANTS FOR REFRIGERATION AND ICE-MAKING MADE IN THE WORLD. THE RECORD MADE BY OUR PLANTS IN OPERATION IS A PROOF OF THIS FACT.

WE MAKE NO GUARANTEES WE CANNOT FULFILL.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS: FOOT OF EAST 138TH STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Girard Building, cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8th St. and Park Ave.

CHICAGO, Ill., 507-508 Security Building, Madison St. and 5th Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, La., 712 Heumen Building, Cor. Carondelet and Common Sts.

CINCINNATI, O., 811 Nerve Building, Fourth and Race Streets.

BOSTON, Mass., Tremont Building

Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



**BEST and CHEAPEST
HAND CHOPPER**
IN THE WORLD.
Chops and mixes 30 lbs. fine
in 15 minutes. Runs easy
and is Strong and Durable.
Send for Lowest Prices.



BUFFALO SPICE MILL

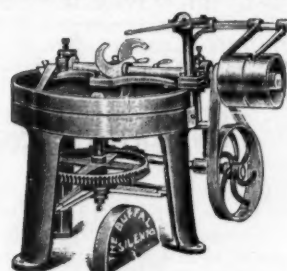
Best Mill ever put on the Market.
It pays to grind your own spice, then
you know it is pure.

Buffalo Chopper, Chops, Stirs and
Mixes at one time.



Best Lard Mixer ever Invented.

(Patent Applied for.)
75 to 800 Gallons Capacity.
MODERATE PRICES.



Latest Silent Cutter.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED!!!

50,000 Sausage Makers

to write us a postal card ordering a copy of "A FEW GOOD THINGS" for the Sausage Maker. Can be had for the asking, and is worth many times the price. Address,

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER,

Fulton and Peoria Sts.,
CHICAGO.

120 Pearl Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

The Results from an AD on Page 45 Will Surprise You.

THE PONTIFEX ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINE.

Refrigerant: Anhydrous Ammonia. Direct Expansion or Brine Circulation. Simple, Economical, Durable, Efficient. Particularly adapted for the Refrigeration of Packing Houses, Abattoirs, Cold Storage Warehouses, Fish Freezers, etc., and all work requiring low temperatures. 600 plants in operation at home and abroad. Address:

THE HENRICK MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd.,
Carbondale, Pa.

PHILIP H. GILL, Millwright and Machinist

Shafting, Pulleys, Bearings, Gearing, Etc.

DESIGNER AND BUILDER OF
Oil and Flour Mills, Grain
Elevators and Breweries. . .

TELEPHONE 337.

9 to 19 BOWNE ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PACKING HOUSE MATTERS.

(Continued from page 32.)

* The Houston (Texas) Packing Company has secured cold storage at the Galveston brewery and has begun receiving dressed meats and packinghouse products. It is their intention to supply the marketmen of Galveston.

* At the annual meeting of the Pacific Meat Company, Tacoma, Wash., the following officers were chosen: President, Col. C. W. Griggs; vice-president, W. W. Spaulding; secretary, Leonard Howarth; treasurer, Julius Heilbruner; manager of the Seattle branch, M. M. Spaulding.

* Col. David McCrae, of Guelph, who has been engaged by the Ontario (Canada) Government to demonstrate the efficiency of the tuberculin test in connection with tuberculosis in cattle, reports that he has received more applications for his services than he can meet. This fact seems to show that the farmers of the province are beginning to realize the importance of detecting the disease, and of stamping it out wherever it exists.

* The Farmers' Product Company, of Bangor, Me., duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, is soon to begin building a packinghouse and stockyards, and has the following directors: Hon. Flavius O. Beal, Col. Isaiah K. Stetson, Charles C. Emerson, Geo. W. Maxfield, Lewis B. Johnson, E. E. Parkhurst and Francis W. Hill.

NEW MARKETS.

George Shaw, Sherburne, N. Y.
John Drostwash, Rockville, Conn.
J. W. Vanhie, Flint, Mich.
James Patchen, Brewerton, N. Y.
John A. Owens, Utica, N. Y.
Wm. A. Hill, Somersworth, Me.
John Kurtznacker, Nassau, N. Y.
Shepherd & Hodge, Shelton, Wash.
Wm. Ireland, Ingersoll, Ont.
George Bertch, Pekin, Ill.
Parlor Market, Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Myers, Glen Falls, N. Y.
Nathaniel Bowen, Putnam, Conn.
Rogers & Whitney, Ashtabula, O.

A FINE ENTERTAINMENT.

It was long before eight o'clock Friday night that a merry throng of festival dressed men, women and children went their way to the Lexington Avenue Opera House, where a grand entertainment and ball was held as noted briefly in our last issue, for the benefit of the relief fund of the employees of the United Dressed Beef Company.

The directors of the company and their families occupied the stage boxes at each side of the house, while those upstairs were filled with the members of the New York Produce Exchange and retailers as well as wholesalers doing business with the company and having relations to their employees. Thanks to the efforts of the va-

rious committees, the names of which will be found below, and especially due to the untiring efforts of Mr. M. Solinger, the program which was presented was an unequivocal success.

The committees were:

Entertainment Committee—Mr. Adolph C. Koenig, chairman; Mr. Moses Kahn, Mr. Martin Rothschild, Mr. Nathan B. Katz, Mr. Daniel Schneider, Mr. Louis Heyman, Mr. Benj. B. Strauss.

Floor Committee—Mr. Max Hertel, chairman; Mr. Isaac Schwartz, floor manager; Mr. John Frayler, assistant floor manager; Mr. Jacob Manheimer, Mr. William Murphy, Mr. Jacob Gumbel, Mr. Thos. Hayden, Mr. Jacob Schwartz, Mr. Geo. Heiser, Mr. O. Jurgenson, Mr. Louis Wolf, Mr. John Liebler, Mr. A. Olsen, Mr. H. Hartstein.

Press Committee—Mr. Theobald Umbstaetter, chairman; Mr. N. B. Katz, Mr. Chas. H. Benedict, Mr. A. H. Wallenstein.

Reception Committee—Mr. James Mulvey, chairman; Mr. Leopold Simon, Mr. John Low, Mr. A. H. Wallenstein, Mr. Henry Hertz, Mr. John McCarthy, Mr. Adam Poehlman, Mr. James Burns, Mr. Fred Harnsen.

Ushers—Mr. Benjamin Bloch, chairman; Mr. A. Schiff, Mr. Benj. B. Strauss, Mr. Charles Roser, Mr. Daniel Stern, Mr. Henry Mayer, Mr. William Menger, Mr. Louis Harris, Mr. Joe Engel.

Our busy reporters noticed among those present the following:

Among those present were: Mark Mayer and wife, Mr. Jacob Hecht, Mr. L. Simon and wife, Geo. Strauss and wife, Louis London and wife, Isaac Blumenthal and family, Leo Samuels and family, Jacob Israelson and family, Jacob London, Nathan Adelsdorfer, Julius Adelsdorfer, Jacob Adelsdorfer, all with their families; Mr. Leo Green, president; Mr. M. Solinger, manager of the entertainment; Mr. G. Blumenthal, Walter Blumenthal, Mr. M. Frankfort, C. Gross, Mr. David

C. Link, Mr. Carl Dreier, of the Wilcox Co.; Mr. Sam Katz, Mr. and Mrs. B. Mayer, Mr. Leo Schwartz, Mr. Louis Kirscheimer, representing the S. & S. Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sanders, Mr. Leo Samuels, Mr. Samuel Samuels, Mr. Lehman Samuels, Mr. H. Loeb, of Rohe & Brother; Mr. and Mrs. Rubsam, Mrs. Pincus and daughters, the Messrs. Wertheimers, Miss Schutze, Mr. Sidney Schutze, Mr. Louis Heyman, Mr. H. Wm. Schrader, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fitz, Mr. M. Zimmermann, Mr. Herman Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Max Hertel, Mr. Hugo Wallenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Isaac Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. M. Meyer and family, Mr. M. Kahn and lady, Mr. Daniel Johnson and lady, Mr. Paul Tetz, Mr. Richard Webber, Jr., and brother, Mr. A. Vandenhoove, Mr. Geo. Dressler, Mr. I. Bernstein, Mr. Evans, Mr. Phillip Stern, Herman Loeb, Wooster, of the Hammond Co.; Mrs. Rice, Mendel & Rice; Mr. Henry Blumenthal, Max Frank, Eppes, of N. K. Fairbank Co.; Jos. Kahn, Nathan Kahn and family; Dr. Kupp and wife, James H. O'Brien, and many others too numerous to mention.

IT PAYS OTHERS.

Advertisers who have been represented in the columns of "The National Provisioner" for years do not continue their announcements to the trade because of the pleasure there is in it. It is a business transaction with them, pure and simple. They believe in the judicious use of printer's ink and hence use the organ of their trade to make known what they have to say to that trade.

IT WILL PAY YOU.

Skepticism of the above statement can be removed by a reasonable trial in the advertising columns of "The National Provisioner." This paper reaches the Packers, Slaughterers, Butchers, Markets, Cottonseed Oil Mills, Fertilizer Works, Rendering Works, Sausage Manufacturers and Ice Machine Manufacturers, not only in this country, but in Europe and Australia as well. It is logical to presume that with such a far-reaching and intelligent constituency for its readers, such a paper must be profitable to its advertisers. Rates may be found on page 7.

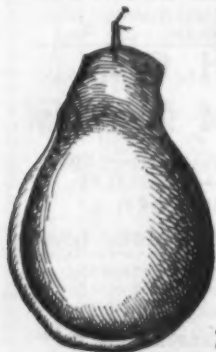
PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
will be sent Free of Charge.
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

Boiler and Pipe Coverings.
The most EFFICIENT and DURABLE
Non-Conducting Coverings in
the world.
Fire-Proof. Easily Applied.
Asbestos Materials
of all kinds.
Wicking, Fibre,
Mill Board,
Felt, Packing, Cement,
Liquid Paints,
Roof Paints,
Fire-Proof Paints, etc.
ASBESTOS
We are prepared to
take contracts for applying
Steam Pipe and Boiler
Coverings in any part of
the United States.
H. W. JOHNS M'FG CO.,
100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
CHICAGO. PHILADELPHIA. BOSTON.

B. HELLER & CO. CHEMISTS.

We make a specialty of colors and preservatives for Meats, and all kinds of sausage. Write us, if you wish Reliable Goods at lowest figures. We are the largest meat color manufacturers in the world.

249-251-253 SO. JEFFERSON ST. CHICAGO, ILL.



OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(MARGARINE.)

The oleo oil market is a trifle stronger than it has been for some days. The value of choice oil advanced from 38 to 39 florins, but there has been no heavy business at the advanced price. Butter in Europe has lately ruled weak, and not sympathized with the American butter markets.

The shipments of oleo oil from this side are heavier, and consequently the butterine manufacturers in Europe are acting somewhat independently and believe oil might go lower. The reduced price of tallow is likely to increase the output of low grades of oleo oil.

Neutral lard has been selling at 33 and 34 florins for choice brands, but cottonseed oil is neglected, as churners expect to buy cheaper later on.

SALES OF OLEO OIL IN ROTTERDAM.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending Nov. 5:

Oct. 29, Eastman Extra sold at 38 florins.
 " 30, Armour Extra sold at 38 florins.
 " 30, Eastman Extra sold at 38 florins.
 " 31, Morris Extra sold at 38 florins.
 " 30, Cudahy Extra sold at 38 florins.
 " 30, Supreme Extra sold at 37 florins.
 " 30, Golden Rod sold at 36½ florins.
 " 30, Armour sold at 36 florins.
 " 30, Monarch sold at 36 florins.
 " 30, Calumet sold at 38 florins.
 " 30, Orange King sold at 38 florins.
 Nov. 3, Modoc sold at 39 florins.
 " 3, Harrison sold at 39 florins.
 " 3, Banner sold at 36 florins.
 280 tons, sold.

(LATER CABLE.)

Nov. 3, Modoc sold at 39 florins.
 " 3, Eastman Extra sold at 39 florins.
 " 3, Harrison sold at 39 florins.
 " 3, Monarch sold at 36 florins.
 " 3, Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.
 " 3, Monarch sold at 36 florins.
 100 tons, sold.

Sales for the week, 2,000 tons, spot.

Oct. 30, stock in first hands, 1,900 tons.

Oct. 30, stock afloat.—Per stmr. Delano from Balto. Oct. 23, due Nov. 1, 1,485 tons; per stmr. Tabasco from Balto. Oct. 30, due Nov. 9, 964 tons; per stmr. Veendam from New York Oct. 30, due Nov. 8, 1,726 tons. Total, 4,175 tons.

Oct. 30.—Our London cable reports: Butter, market weak; Margarine, market dull and lower.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending Oct. 24, 1896.—Butter, 54,435 cwt.; margarine, 21,968 cwt. 1897.—butter, 55,000 cwt.; margarine, 16,000 cwt.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Oct. 30. Per Stmr. Veendam—Eastman, 315; Swift, 260; Armour & Co., 75; Isaacs, 34; S. & S., 423; Hammond, 360; Martin, 160.

Nov. 1. Per Stmr. Tabasco—Armour & Co., 200; Swift, 195; Morris, 480; Cincinnati, 60; Pittsburg, 60.

Neutral Lard.

Oct. 30. Per Stmr. Veendam—Hammond, 144.

Nov. 1. Per Stmr. Tabasco—Armour & Co., 485; International, 315; Friedman, 65.

THE HEARING ADJOURNED.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The second hearing before Referee Waltz in the suits involving several million dollars, brought against Armour & Co. by the State for sale of oleo-margarine in this State, was scheduled for today in this city, but at the request of the attorneys engaged in the case it was adjourned to some date which will be agreeable to them.

* The Cincinnati Price Current's report indicates 11,700,000 hogs packed West during the summer season now closed, or nearly 1% million more than last year.

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
 FOR LINING
Cold Storage Houses **Refrigerators.**
Cars, Etc.
 WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR
 AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

The stocks of provisions in Chicago at the close of business Oct. 30, were:

	Oct. 31, 1897.	Oct. 31, 1896.
Mess Pork, winter packed, new, bbls.	16	10,550
Mess Pork, winter pkd, season '96-97.	96,330	96,402
Mess Pork, winter pkd (old)	1,983	1,572
Mess Pork, summer packed, bbls.	29
Other kinds of Barreled Pork, bbls.	25,355	23,498
P. S. Lard, "contract" (new, old) tcs.	*178,819	154,932
Other kinds of Lard.	8,757	5,596
Short Rib Middles, lb.	11,230,446	20,036,022
S. C. Middles, lb.	1,944,460	3,106,167
Ex. S. C. Middles, lb.	7,285,421	5,306,321
L. C. Middles, lb.	390,922	133,939
D. S. Shoulders, lb.	1,137,636	1,273,043
S. P. Shoulders, lb.	854,510	687,580
S. P. Hams, lb.	25,954,787	16,277,039
D. S. Bellies, lb.	7,549,280	4,284,618
S. P. Bellies, lb.	2,131,464	3,898,440
S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lb.	9,132,976	5,201,154
S. P. Boston Shdrs, lb.	1,520,960	1,000,650
S. P. Sknd. Hams, lb.	9,671,502	7,048,315
Other Cuts of Meats, lb.	16,986,271	12,782,495

*Of which 21,577 tcs. were made previous to October 1, 1896.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received, Oct., '97.	Shipped, Oct., '97.
Pork, bbls.	190	25,164
Lard, gross weight, lb.	1,333,113	44,341,370
Meats, gross w't, lb.	11,160,658	77,929,436
Live Hogs, No.	729,214	148,308
Dressed Hogs, No.	5	18,570
Average weight of hogs received October, 244; October, 1896, 242; October, 1895, 230.		

WM. E. WEBBE & CO.
PROVISION BROKERS
 807 ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
CHICAGO.
 N. J. WEIL, Manager Cash Provision Department.

F. BECKER & CO.
 3362 South Halstead St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Horse Casings Wanted
CASINGS

WEIL'S CASING COMPANY,
 626-630 HOWARD ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.,
 Cleaner of and Dealer in
 all kinds of **SAUSAGE CASINGS.**
 Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN KANSAS CITY.

The stocks of provisions in Kansas City at the close of business, Oct. 30, were:

	Oct. 30, 1897.	Oct. 31, 1896.
Mess pork, bbls.	58	1,567
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,437	503
P. S. Lard "contract," tcs.	512	3,623
Other kinds lard, tcs.	1,708	3,192
Short rib middles, lb.	900,691	548,892
Short clear middles, lb.	1,049,044	780,197
Extra S. C. middles, lb.	1,310,075	765,289
Long clear middles, lb.	35,324	32,817
Dry salt shoulders, lb.	2,289,055	1,370,225
D. S. bellies, lb.	969,146	1,537,685
S. P. shoulders, lb.	621,339	209,310
S. P. Hams, lb.	11,481,900	5,678,864
S. P. bellies, lb.	1,802,484	1,680,520
S. P. California hams, lb.	3,858,351	857,919
S. P. skinned hams, lb.	2,197,160	696,860
Other cuts meats, lb.	6,061,844	3,093,395

LIVE HOGS.

	Oct., 1897.	Oct., 1896.
Received	226,559	212,849
Shipped	15,631	17,767
Driven out	212,146	196,035

* Advice Wednesday from Galveston, Texas, said that H. B. Cullum, local agent for J. R. Stoler & Co., would on Thursday ship 1,100 head of cattle for Cuba. The steamship Miami of the Lone Star Line took 700 head and the steamship Amrum took 400 head. The Amrum is just back from Cuba, where she took a cargo of cattle for Silveira & Co. The 1,100 head that went out Thursday was the biggest shipment ever made through that port at one time. The advice further state that a good business in cattle is anticipated throughout the winter with Cuba, as this is the only source of supply by which the cities can be provided with fresh meat.

W. THOS. NASH,
BROKER.
Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.
 240 LA SALLE ST.,
CHICAGO.

Manufacturers of **BEEF and HOG CASINGS**
 and Dealers in IMPORTED SHEEP CASINGS.
 Also, all kinds of BUTCHER SUPPLIES.
 Factory, Union Stock Yards. Telephone Yards 665

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 174 Chambers St., New York.

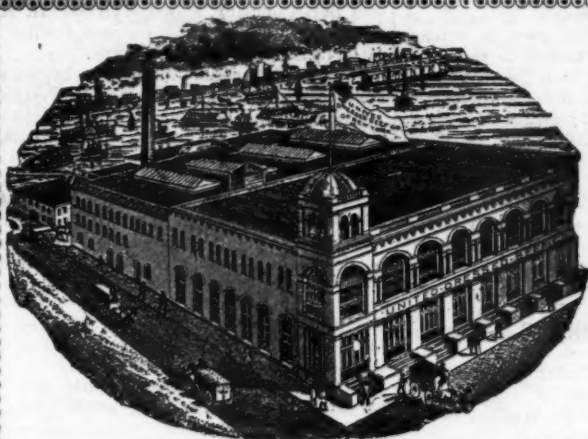
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General Provision Dealer.

Orders promptly attended
 to, City or Country.



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Salesroom Telephone
314 38th St.

Office Telephone, 303 38th St.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF
MANUFACTURERS OF

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow,
Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

43d & 44th STREETS,
FIRST AVE. and EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

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LEWIS SAMUELS, Treasurer.

GEORGE STRAUSS, Vice-President.
LEWIS A. LONDON, Secretary.

SWIFT'S..... CHICAGO DRESSED Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork

AND A FULL LINE OF

SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONS

Can be had at our branch houses in
New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

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Proprietors.

General Offices,
105 Barclay St., N.Y.

G. F. & E. C. Swift, 105 Barclay st.
Gansevoort Beef Co., 22 and 24 10th ave.
Washington Market Sheep Co., W. Washington Market.
Swift Provision Co., Cor. 13th st. and 10th ave.
G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th st.).
Swift Sheep & Prov'n Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.

Swift Brothers, 182 and 184 Fort Greene place.
Fort Greene Sheep Co., 172 Fort Greene place.

BRANCH HOUSES:

NEW YORK.

North River Beef Co., Foot W. 39th st.
Riverside Beef Co., 130th st. and 12th ave.
Swift Bros., Morrisania, 769 and 771 Westchester ave.
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th st.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 31st st.
Centre Market Beef Co., Cor. Centre and Grand sts.

BROOKLYN.

Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th st.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 74 and 76 Atlantic ave.,
Wallabout Market.

JERSEY CITY.

Swift and Company, Ninth Street Market, 138 9th st. Swift and Company, Wayne Street Market.

Cable Address: "ESSBEEF."

Telephone: No. 436, JERSEY.

Jersey City Packing Company,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS. CURERS AND EXPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN FINE PROVISIONS. REFINERS OF LARD.
Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.

BEEF AND PORK PACKED SPECIALLY FOR ALL CLIMATES.

Salesrooms and Packing Houses: 138-154 9th St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

NORTH PACKING and PROVISION CO.

PACKERS AND JOBBERS OF
PROVISIONS

Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 8, 5, 10-LB. PAUL TUBS,
TIERCES.

33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY
PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Try their North Star Brand for something extra choice. Sure to please.

William Ottmann & Co.,

PROVISIONS,
POULTRY
AND GAME,

BUTCHERS, PACKERS AND EXPORTERS,

FULTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

G. & D. ISAACS,

Abattoir and Salesroom:
240, 242, 244, 246, 248
Hudson Ave.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WHOLESALE
BUTCHERS

MANUFACTURERS OF

DUESSETT BRAND EXTRA OLEO OIL, Stearine, etc.

John P. Squire & Sons'

HAMS AND BACON

ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

HALSTEAD & CO.,

Packers and Provision Dealers.

200 FORTSYTH ST., NEW YORK.

Telephone
282 Franklin.

Their process of preparing and curing gives that delicate flavor and beautiful color
for which they are noted, and adapts them to any climate or season of the year.

OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

See Coupon on Page 26.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS. can be found on PAGE 45.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS IN MILWAUKEE.

The stocks of provisions in Milwaukee at the close of business, Oct. 30, were:

	Oct. 30, 1897.	Oct. 31, 1896.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls....	221
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls....	408
Mess pork, winter packed, bbls.	982	1,386
Summer packed, bbls.	659
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	996	1,073
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	102	1,020
Other kinds, lard, tcs.	941	1,254
S. R. middles, lb.	2,660,759	915,286
S. C. middles, lb.	176,112	857,679
Ex. S. C. middles, lb.	1,057,842	246,151
L. C. middles, lb.	64,674	78,308
D. S. shoulders, lb.	68,635
S. P. shoulders, lb.	303,190	192,638
S. P. hams, lb.	2,523,770	1,835,300
Dry salted bellies, lb.	635,316	183,726
S. P. bellies, lb.	62,950	137,100
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.	601,000	480,713
S. P. skinned hams, lb.	967,800	329,400
Other cuts of meats..	1,953,011	985,016

STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL.

	1897. Nov. 1.	1897. Oct. 1.
Bacon, boxes	4,400	11,600
Hams, boxes	2,000	12,000
Shoulders, boxes	2,000	2,800
Cheese, boxes	107,100	94,400
Butter, pkgs.	10,300	11,300
Lard, tcs.	58,000	66,000

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF LARD.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Co. give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which we add estimates of the former year, and stocks in cities named.

	1897. Nov. 1.	1896. Nov. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	58,000	78,000
Other British ports	15,000	17,000
Hamburg	10,000	30,000
Bremen	2,000	2,000
Berlin	4,000	4,000
Baltic ports	7,000	15,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	1,000	1,500
Antwerp	25,000	45,000
French ports	8,000	16,500
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	131,000	210,500
Afloat for Europe	70,000	90,000
Total in Europe and afloat	201,000	300,500
Chicago, Contract	178,819	154,932
Chicago, other kind	8,757	5,596
East St. Louis
Kansas City	2,220	6,815
Omaha	1,238	1,822
New York	10,147	16,966
Total tierces	402,181	486,631

AMONG THE RETAILERS.

The opening of E. O. Turk's meat market at Ottawa, Ill., was with the pleasant custom of serving a fine lunch to his many friends, which was much appreciated.

An open meeting of the Butchers' and Grocers' Protective Association of Springfield, Mass., was held for the purpose of discussing and assisting the plan for opening up the Connecticut River for navigation.

The Holyoke (Mass.) Butchers' Association held recently their third annual concert and ball at the City Hall, about 150 couples attending. The floor director was Louis Prunier, assisted by an efficient corps of aids.

A stove has been invented to cool rooms in summer. Salt, a small quantity of ice and a patent chemical, are used, and the stove becomes so cold that if a hand be placed upon it the skin will instantly blister, says the San Francisco Chronicle. As salt is cheap, the chemical is not dear, and as the stove can make its own ice in the oven, the device is

one that will be likely to come into general use in warm climates.

Circular saws are being used in butcher shops, a frame being attached to the block and extending over it to hold the saw in position on a spring arm, so it can be depressed as it is rapidly revolved by means of a crank and chain gear.—Toledo (Ohio) Bee.

At the Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Union meeting of Fall River (Mass.) forty new members were initiated. It was the largest and most enthusiastic assembly of the organization, and a committee was appointed to attend the general meeting of the labor unions.

NEW MARKETS.

Frank N. Coon, Marathon, N. Y.

M. Hamburger, 2619 Eighth avenue, New York City.

Hudson Bros. & McKague, Weston, Ore.

Lyman Chapin, Bridgewater, N. Y.

E. L. Howard & Co., Haverhill, Mass.

John Schule, Springfield, Mass.

John J. Gibbs, Bloomington, Ill.

Karl Minich, Dunmore, Pa.

J. H. Aldrich, 74 Boswell avenue, Norwich, Conn.

George Eastman, East Boston, Mass.

The new market of E. S. Alvord, at Easthampton, Mass., is being fitted up in elegant style, including a richly-carved model refrigerator from Wolf, Sayer & Heller, of Chicago.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** Herman Safer, 64 years old, a butcher, of 197 Boerum street, Williamsburg, left his wife and three children in Russia thirty years ago. The two boys, grown to manhood, arrived here, and the wife has also quite recently landed, and discovering Safer's residence had him arrested for abandonment. He was held in \$300 bail for a hearing. Mrs. Safer was willing to become reconciled, but the prisoner declined.

** Some of the houses in the Swamp which have signed the petition recently endorsing Low against Van Wyck are said to regret this action now, as the election has turned in favor of Van Wyck. It is said that it is not likely that Tammany will forget the signers of the petition. A leading Tammany man said to us: People who are in an offensive business should not sign petitions or take issue publicly in campaigns one way or another.

** Mr. George Thomson, of the Fat Melting Association, recently called on the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and had an extended conference with the officers of the company. Rumor has it that negotiations are on foot to sell out the Fat Melting Association to the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, but we can hardly give credence to these rumors.

** Peter McGuinness, dealer in meat, poultry and game, at 116 West street, made an assignment Monday to John C. Klatz. He has been in this line for the past twenty-five years. He resides in Jersey City.

** Among the incorporations in New York this week are:

N. Woefskel & Co., of New York City, to deal in sausage casings and butchers' supplies. Capital stock, \$5,000. Directors, Nathan Woefskel, Paul Woefskel and Paul Troeder, of New York City.

The Seville Packing Company, of New York City, to carry on a general packing business. Capital stock, \$100,000. Directors, Philip H. McMillan, Arthur Johns, Charles P. Blaney, Frederick Blasenebrey, New York City, and John F. Fiske, of Brooklyn.

** We are requested to state that the Peerless Beef Company, managed by Mr. H. Heidelberg, is in no way connected with C. Heidelberg's Sons, in Brooklyn.

** There is a great deal of ill-feeling in the neighborhood of Myrtle ave. and Skillman st., Brooklyn, on the occasion of one of the wholesale butchers of Wallabout Market conducting a retail store there. This is not fair to his customers, and the fraternity at large, and if the said party wishes to secure the good will of the retailers in the vicinity and the custom of the craft at large, he will do well to dispose of it, and give others a showing who are not able to compete against a wholesaler, but do not mind in the least a retailer. We believe in the motto, "To live and let live," the retail trade for the retailer, and the wholesale trade for the wholesaler.

** William Hoeft, 790 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, an old-established butcher, deprecated the fact that the Protective Association members, of which fraternity he belongs, constantly preach the advice, "Do as I tell you, but not do as I do!" At the meetings they extend a helping hand, but in their business, as competitors, they are ready to cut each other's throats, so to speak.

** William G. Wagner, being interviewed, expressed himself that the Retail Butchers' Protective Association had no personal feelings against the wholesalers as long as they acted fair and straight in their business dealings with the retailer, and a newspaper that gave fairly and unbiased the news of the trade, even should it be the failings of the retailer, or the errors of the wholesaler; and commented advisedly upon the justice, that as the one cannot do without the other, so they should give and take, and therby settle their grievances amicably, to the betterment of all parties concerned. Such a paper would have the organization's support; the proper feeling would be created, and a lasting amount of good be done.

** A few days ago a new meat market was opened at 496 Tenth avenue, New York City, by J. K. Graff, a well known East Side butcher. Mr. Graff's other stores are 1236 Third avenue and East 170th street, and he reports business as moving but still plenty of room for improvement.

** A new meat market has been opened by L. B. Kahn at 885 Third avenue, to be known as the New York Beef Company. The place has been elaborately fitted up with new fixtures and fittings. A choice line of meats, poultry, etc., will always be kept on hand.

** The mortgage on the fixtures of Otto Naegle's meat market, 985 Columbus avenue, was \$80 instead of \$130, as previously reported.

Boertzel & Ficken (The Mutual Beef Co.) opened up a new meat market last Saturday at 2486 Eighth avenue. The place has been fitted up with new fixtures and fittings, and the proprietors say that the business done on the opening day was beyond all expectations, for before nightfall they had not a pound of meat in the place.

** Every one desires to keep informed on Yukon, the Klondyke and Alaskan gold fields. Send 10 cents for large Compendium of vast information and big color map to Hamilton Publishing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.***

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 5—3:45 P. M.—Exchange—Closing.—Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 67s. 6d.; prime mess, dull, 55s. 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, dull, 48s. 9d. Prime mess, medium, Western, dull, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 35c. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb. firm, 40s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs., firm, 37s.; long clear, middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs., firm, 38s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs., firm, 38s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 33s. 6d.; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 43s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 29s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, steady, 23s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, firm, 44s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 18s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, dull, 15s.

~BERTH LEVI & CO.,~

92 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

19 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO.

HOG AND BEEF CASINGS.

Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings.

BEST GERMAN POTATO FLOUR.

FOOD PRESERVATIVE (DRY ANTISEPTIC.)

TELEPHONE No. 1251 BROAD...

BECHSTEIN & CO. SAUSAGE CASINGS

New York: 12 Coenties Slip.

Chicago: Union Stock Yards.

London: 118 Great Suffolk Street.

Illinois Casing Company,

Cleaners and Importers of

Sausage Casings,

102 Michigan Street, Chicago.

JOSEPH BACHARACH,

(Established 1876.)

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER

OF ALL
KINDS OF

SAUSAGES

347 Greenwich Street,

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586 Franklin.

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

VONBERGER & CO., Ltd.,

MANUFACTURERS AND CLEANERS OF PRIMEST QUALITY

610 West 39th Street, NEW YORK.

5 Covercross St., LONDON. 48 Market St., GLASGOW.
19 St. Andrew St., LIVERPOOL.

Established throughout Great Britain and Germany.

ONE QUALITY ONLY.

Sheep Casings,
Cattle Cuts,
Hog Casings.

"THE BEST."

SPICES

FLAUT & STRETCH

Importers and Jobbers of SPICES,
"PURITY SPICE MILLS."

50 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.

Supplies for the Packing, Provision and
Sausage Making Trades a specialty.

IF QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS

N. WOLFSKEHL & CO., SAUSAGE CASINGS.

256 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

SALTPETRE KNOWLES BROS.

GRANULATED, POWDERED, CRYSTALS. . . MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS. . .

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

The Hamburg-American Line is the oldest German line and the largest steamship company in the world. It has a fleet of 68 ocean steamers, of which 18 are large new twin-screw passenger ships. This is a larger number than any other line possesses. The Hamburg-American is THE ONLY LINE carrying cabin passengers EXCLUSIVELY by twin-screw steamers.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

New York-Plymouth (London)-Cherbourg, (Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F. Bismarck, Nov. 11, 10 a.m.

Twin-Screw Mail Service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG direct.

Persia. . . . Nov. 6, 3 p.m. | Palatia. . . . Nov. 20, 2 p.m.
*Andalucia Nov. 13, 8:30 a.m. | Prussia. . . . Nov. 27, 8 a.m.

Steamers marked thus* take no cabin passengers.
The Pennsylvania is the largest carrier afloat.

BALTIC LINE TO CHRISTIANA, COPENHAGEN and STETTIN.

Stella. . . . Nov. 6, 2 p.m. | Ambria. . . . Nov. 20, 2 p.m.

*Twin-screw steamers.

Winter Cruise to Madeira, the Mediterranean and the Orient, from New York by steamship Auguste Victoria January 27, 1898. For further particulars, illustrated pamphlet, rates, etc., apply to

Hamburg-American Line,

37 Broadway, New York,

159 Randolph St., Chicago

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THREE GREAT TRAINS.

"KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL"

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ST. LOUIS, INDIANAPOLIS, CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI
NEW YORK and BOSTON.

"SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED"

BETWEEN

CINCINNATI, COLUMBUS, CLEVELAND,
NEW YORK and BOSTON

"WHITE CITY SPECIAL"

BETWEEN

CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS AND CHICAGO.

E. O. McCORMICK,
Pass. Traffic Mgr.D. B. MARTIN,
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H. SCHEIDEBERG,

(Established 1873)

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SAUSAGE CASINGS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS OF English Sheep Casings.

Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

624 W. 48th St., NEW YORK.

A. ZIMMER, Sheep Buyer. JOHN ENOCH, Cattle Buyer
C. W. ZIMMER, Hog Buyer.

ADAM ZIMMER, COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE PURCHASE OF CATTLE,
SHEEP AND HOGS.

OFFICE, Live Stock Exchange, N. Y. C., Room 19,

STOCK
YARDS,

East Buffalo, N. Y.

I do a strictly Purchasing Business. I will not handle any sale stock under any consideration, consequently I have but one interest in the market. THAT IS to keep prices as low as possible.

CHALLEN'S Labor Saving Records.

Ruled, printed and indexed to quickly enter and instantly refer to firms bought of or sold to, with terms and data of all kinds of business contracts. Space under each month to check and insure correctness and avoid mistakes.

CHALLEN, 150 Nassau St., Room 1436, NEW YORK

Supplementary Reports.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 14.)

To-day (Friday) the course of the market was lower, while there were more bearish ideas expressed than in several days. The remarkable dull speculation, and especially absence of outside trading of importance together with the further large arrival of hogs brings out the added weakness. The outsiders realize that there is no immediate prospect of a turn in the market, while the hogs are arriving as freely as at present, with the packers working more to get in the supplies of hogs without stimulating their market value more out of proportion with the products. The cash demands are fair, but not as brisk as latterly, although the gradually relinquishing of the quarantine laws at the South on the colder weather there will shortly start up more vigorous demand. The receipts of hogs at the West to-day were 70,000 head, including 29,000 head at Chicago, where the market was fairly active and steady. Last year the Western supplies were 44,700 head, including 18,800 head at Chicago. Pork at Chicago opened 2c. lower and eased off 10@12c. more. Lard opened steady and unchanged, and lost 2 points, and ribs opened in part 2 points lower and lost 7 points more. At Chicago: Pork—November closed \$7.52 nominal; December opened at \$7.05 asked, sold at \$7.62, up to \$7.67, down to \$7.52, closed at \$7.52@7.55; January opened at \$8.55 asked, sold at \$8.57, down to \$8.50, was \$8.45 bid, closed at \$8.47. Lard—November closed 4.20 nominal; December opened at 4.25, sold at 4.22, closed at 4.20@4.22; January opened at 4.40, sold at 4.37, was 4.35 bid, closed at 4.35@4.37. Ribs—November closed at 4.42 asked; December opened at 4.45 bid, stood at 4.47 asked, closed at 4.42 asked. January opened at 4.47, was 4.50, down to 4.42, closed at 4.42. The New York market was nominally 4.55 for Western steam, and 4.25@4.30 for city. There were 4 tanks Western sold at 4.35. Of cut meats, sales of 200 pickled shoulders at 5½¢ and 3,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6½¢. At Chicago, Logan was a free seller of lard, while the few outsiders showing interest were bearish. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-morrow as 21,000 head.

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from Page 18.)

There have been no sales of city tallow under 3¼¢, and 175 hhds. went in on weekly contracts at that. The best further bid is 3 3-16, which the melters are not inclined to accept, although it looks as though the market would come to that inside rate. Of country, sales of 75,000 lb at 3¼¢@3½¢. For oleo stearine the inside bidding rate of the week, of 4½¢, has been accepted here for 50,000 lb, while 100,000 lb in Chicago sold at 4½¢.

COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from Page 22.)

There were offers to sell to-day (Friday) November delivery of prime yellow at 21½¢, while 21¼¢ was bid; job lots could have been obtained at 21¼¢. There were 2,000 bbls. prime yellow sold for December shipment to Marseilles, at 22¢.

The establishment of a factory for producing toilet soap and kindred articles is contemplated by George L. Smith, of Cadiz, Ky.

The Frost Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated by T. J. Sheppard, D. W. Bennett, D. K. Robinson and R. L. Robinson, at Frost, Texas, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The company propose to manufacture cottonseed oil.

GROWTH OF DANISH PACKING BUSINESS.

An indication of the growth of the Danish packing business and its possible effect upon competitors in the English market is submitted from the Ulster Curers' Association, and reads as follows:

Prior to 1886 the bacon-curing industry was practically unknown in Denmark. Since that time the Danes have not only learned the business of curing so as to please the most fastidious English markets, but have introduced from England and established a breed of pigs exactly suited to the wants of the curer in point of leanness, with the result that the feeder gets the utmost price possible from the curer, and his loss through raising overfat, unsuitable meat is reduced to an absolute minimum. In other words, rearing and feeding of pigs are conducted on scientific principles. Success has been achieved through the dissemination through the agricultural districts of Denmark of the knowledge of trained experts acting with State and under State supervision. Grants have been made by the Danish government, through the Royal Danish Agricultural Society, for the purchase in England of swine of the best breeds and most suitable for crossing with the native stock for the production of pigs for curing purposes. The disbursement of the money granted has been in the hands of experts, who made frequent visits to England, purchasing stock from the best known pedigree herds of the country. In addition to the money thus expended, the Danish government adds subventions to railway and steamship companies, and supports experts qualified to instruct the bacon factors in the better preparation of their product for the English market.

American bacon sells for less money in the English market than that of any other country. The reason for this is found in its over-fatness and saltiness. When bacon prices are depressed the lower grades are proportionately more depressed than the higher. Therefore, American bacon ranges from about 2 cents per lb wholesale below Continental and Irish bacon and about 3 cents below English bacon. American bacon in the English market will bring a better price when it is prepared with a view of meeting the tastes and demands of English people. But to-day American packers merely dump their overflow product upon the English market for what it will bring, and leave the higher prices to English, Canadian and Danish packers.

American hams are held in higher estimation than bacon and hold their own in competition with all other countries, so that in quantities shipped and in prices, ham and pickled pork from the United States are equal to the same products from other countries.—From U. S. Department of Agriculture Report.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda, 2.10 for 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, 2.20 for 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2.50 lb; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4c. lb; sal soda, 75c. per 100 lbs; carbonate of potash, 4½¢. to 5c. lb; caustic potash, 4½¢. to 5¼¢. lb; borax, 6c. lb; talc, 1½¢. lb; palm oil, 4½¢. to 5c. lb; green olive oil foota, 4½¢. lb; green olive oil, 55c. gallon; Cochin cocoanut oil, 7c. lb; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 5¼¢. to 5½¢. lb; cottonseed soap stock 1¼¢. lb; rosin, \$2 to \$3.25 per 280 lb.

THE LEADING PACKERS IN THIS COUNTRY, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE SUBSCRIBE TO THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ASK WHY.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

The market for ocean freights continues strong. W quote:

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake	15/	15/	\$0.18
Canned meats	17/6	20/	1.65 Marks.
Bacon	17/6	20/	1.05 "
Lard, tcs	17/6	20/	1.05 "
Lard (sm. p. kgs.)	20/	25/	1.20 "
Butter	32/6	30/	2 M. "
Tallow	17/6	20/	1.05 "
Cottonseed oil, bbl.	3/6	4/	1.05 "
Beef, per c	3/6	4/	1.05 "
Pork, per bbl	2/6	3/	3.75 "

Direct port U. K. 3/1½ for large steamers, and 3/3 for small steamers berth terms. Direct port continent berth terms 3/1½@3/3d. Cork for orders 3/10½.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,624	2	1,347	29,324	12,683
Sixtieth St	2,697	41	2,405	16,727	1,196
Fortieth St					17,765
Hoboken	2,386	42	58	1,741	
Lehigh Val. R.R.	1,381				3,618
Scattering					
Totals	10,088	85	3,826	38,993	34,292
Totals last week	10,918	96	3,152	37,286	30,258

Weekly shipments:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quar. Beef.
Eastmans Company			4,460
D. H. Sherman			520
Nelson Morris	315		3,000
Swift & Company	210		1,561
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger ..	745		2,482
J. Shamberg & Son	971		
J. A. Hathaway	175		
L. S. Dillenback		35	
Total shipments	2,416	35	12,023
Total shipments last week ..	1,900	85	9,691
" this week	2,481		7,616
Baltimore	1,308		1,390
Philad'a			1,010
Montreal	3,660	2,198	
To London	3,067	1,827	2,482
To Liverpool	4,498		16,657
To Glasgow	1,334	321	
To Bristol	516	145	
To Southampton			2,930
To Hull	250		
To Newcastle	179		
To Bermuda and West Indies ..		35	
Totals to all ports	9,844	2,228	22,059
" " last week	9,771	3,374	25,163

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to choice native steers	4 75 a 5 10
Medium to fair native steers	4 50 a 4 70
Common native steers	4 00 a 4 40
Stags and Oxen	2 50 a 4 50
Bulls and dry cows	1 50 a 3 25
Good to prime native steers one year ago ..	4 00 a 4 80

LIVE CALVES.

Market was active and firm, with a few choice bringing a premium over top quotations. We quote:

Live veal calves prime, per lb	7 a 7½
" " common to good, per lb	5 a 7½
Live Calves, buttermilks and grassers, per lb ..	3½ a 3¾
" " Western, per lb	3¼ a 4¼

LIVE HOGS.

The market ruled steady, with very little change from last week's figures. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.), extreme ..	4 00 a 4 20
Hogs, heavy	4 10 a 4 20
Hogs, light to medium	4 20 a 4 30
Pigs	4 a 4 40
Roughs	2 50 a 3 00

CHICAGO.

Union Stock Yards.—Hogs fairly active and a shade higher than yesterday's closing; light, \$3.45@3.75; mixed packers, \$3.45@3.75; heavy shipping grades, \$3.25@3.72½; rough packing grades, \$3.25@3.35. Hogs closed steady. Packers bought 27,600; shippers bought 6,000; left over, 2,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs steady at \$3@3.75.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs slow and lower; 6 cars on sale; Yorkers, \$3.75@3.80, mostly \$3.77½; pigs, \$3.75@3.80; mixed, \$3.77½@3.80; mediums, \$3.77½@3.80; heavy shipping grades scarce, quoted at \$3.75@3.80; roughs, \$3.25@3.40.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs active; best Yorkers and medium weights, \$3.85; common to fair Yorkers and

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OF NEW YORK.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

Salesroom and Abattoir:

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PAPER MAKERS,**

Nos. 12 and 14 Decatur St., Philadelphia, Pa.

pigs, \$3.75@3.80; heavy weights, \$3.75@3.85.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.65@3.72½.

PEORIA.

Live hogs steady at yesterday's close: light, \$3.45@3.57½; mixed, \$3.40@3.55; heavy, \$3.35@3.55; roughs, \$2.90@3.25.

ST. LOUIS.

Hogs 5c. lower: Yorkers, \$3.60@3.65; packers, \$3.50@3.65; butchers, \$3.65@3.70.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was not good this week, prices lower on lambs and a trifle advanced on sheep, consequent upon little stock on offer. We quote:

Live spring lambs, per lb. 5½ a 6
" sheep, good to prime, 3½ a 4½
" poor to fair, 2 a 3½

LIVE POULTRY.

Trade was light and not equal to offerings, and market ruled weak and uncertain. A few choice heavy fowls and chickens sold at a slight premium, but aside from this stock was freely offered at 8c. without attracting attention from buyers, and the market is so weak that holders will probably have to shade 8c. on some of the poor stock. Roosters seldom exceed 4c. Turkeys steady for choice. We quote:

Chickens, local and Western, per lb. a 8
" Southern, " a 8
Fowls, per lb. a 8
Roosters, per lb. a 4 4½
Turkeys, per lb. a 10
Ducks, Western, per pair. 40 a 50
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair. 40 a 50
Geese, Western, per pair. 1.00 a 1.25
" Southern and Southwestern, per pair. 87½ a 1.00
Pigeons, old, per pair. a 30
" young and mixed, per pair. 20 a 25

DRESSED BEEF.

Trade has been very quiet this week, the election holiday being felt in the usual limited sales. Bologna meat is lower. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy. 8 a 8½
" light. 7½ a 7¾
Choice Western, heavy. 7 a 7½
" light. 6½ a 7
Good to prime Westerns. 5½ a 7
Common to fair Texan. 6 a 6½
Good to choice Heifers. 6 a 7
Common to fair Heifers. 5½ a 6
Choice Cows. 6 a 6½
Common to fair Cows. 5 a 5½
Good to choice Oxen and Steers. 5 a 6
Common to fair Oxen and Steers. 5 a 6
Fleshy Bologna Bulls. 5½ a 6½
Bologna Cow beef, boned. 4½ a 5

DRESSED CALVES.

City dressed in good demand and ruling steady at fully 1c. advance. Country dressed calves are in moderate demand, and with quite free offerings, tone is easy and outside quotations full, especially for low grade calves. We quote:

Veals, City dressed, prime. 11 a 12
" common to good. 9 a 10
" buttermilks. 6½ a 7½
Country dressed, prime. 9½ a 10
" common to good. 8½ a 9
" buttermilks. 6 a 7
" C. d., poor buttermilks and grassers. 5½ a 6½

DRESSED HOGS.

Stocks are smaller and market ruled steady; very heavy weights realized from 5½@5½c., outside figure being extreme. Country dressed in fair supply without any alteration of prices. We quote:

Hogs, heavy. 5½ a 5¾
Hogs, 180 lbs. 5 a 5½
Hogs, 160 lbs. 4½ a 5
Hogs, 140 lbs. 4 a 4½
Pigs. 6½ a 7
Country dressed. 4 a 7

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Market active and firm with a few parcels of choice lambs bringing 10c., but 9c. is the general figure, which is our average quotation. Sheep are firm at a trifle advance. We quote:

Good to choice lambs. 8 a 9
Common to medium lambs. 6½ a 8
Good to prime sheep. 6 a 6½
Common to medium. 5½ a 6½

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts are liberal of Western fowls and chickens. Much of the stock shows up poorly

owing to mild unfavorable weather while in transit—not out of order, but lacking bright, fresh appearance and necessitating prompt disposal—and with holders anxious to sell, while buyers are indifferent, there is nothing to indicate any hope of immediate recovery from the late depression. Average best grades of fowls and scalded chickens are urging at every opportunity at 8c., and very little life to the trade at that. Spring turkeys plenty enough, but quality continues poor. Choice grades wanted at firm prices, but average run continue very dull and irregular. Nearby ducks unchanged. Western irregular but steady for choice. Eastern geese firm. A few Western geese arriving, and if prime bring 8@9c., occasionally 10c. Squabs dull and weaker. We quote:

Spring turkeys, dry-picked, choice, per lb. 11 a 12½
" scalded, " 9 a 11
" culis, per lb. 3 a 6
Turkeys, old, average lots. 10 a 11
Spring chickens, Phila., fancy, per lb. 12 a 14
" fair to good. 8 a 11
" West., dry-picked, fancy. 8½ a 9
" scalded, fancy. 7 a 8
" fair to good. 7 a 7½
Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime. a 8
" Western, prime, dry-picked. a 8
" Southwestern, prime, dry-picked. a 8
" Western, prime, scalded. a 8
" fair to good. 7 a 7½
and chickens, per lb. 5 a 5½
Old Cocks, Western, per lb. 3 a 5
Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb. 12½ a 13
" I. L. spring, per lb. 12½ a 13
" Western, spring, prime, per lb. 8 a 10
" poor. 6 a 7
Geese, Eastern, spring, white, per lb. 14 a 15
" dark. 12 a 13
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz. 2.25 a 2.50
" small and poor, per doz. 1.25 a 1.50

PROVISIONS.

Market is quiet and very dull. A few hams are moving, but not freely. California hams have declined 1c. Smoked bacon selling very slowly, and dried beef sets are much lower. Pork loins, both city and Western, have fair demand, and the prospects are, with the large average daily kill of Western hogs this last week, that stocks on hand and to arrive will show a decline in prices shortly. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average. 9 a 10
" 12 to 14. " 9 a 9½
" heavy. 8½ a 9
California hams, smoked, light. a 7
" heavy. a 7
Smoked bacon, boned. a 9½
" (rib in). 8 a 9½
Dried beef sets. a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb. 14 a 15
" shoulders. 6 a 6½
Pickled bellies, light. 7½ a 9
" heavy. 7 a 8
Fresh pork loins, City. 9 a 9½
" Western. 8 a 8½
Pork tenderloins (frozen). 15 a 16

FISH.

In good demand, with good supply, and prices advanced. We quote:

Cod, heads off. a 6
" heads on. 2½ a 3
Halibut. 10 a 12
Striped bass. 10 a 15
Bluefish. 6 a 10
Eels, skinned. 6 a 12
" skin on. 4 a 6
White perch. 4 a 6
Flounders. 3 a 5
Salmon, Western. 15 a 18
Smelts, Kennebec. a 12
" green. 12 a 15
Lobsters, large. 10 a 14
" medium. 7 a 9
Herrings. a 3
Red snappers. a 12
Mackerel, medium. 10 a 12
" large. 15 a 20
" Spanish. 25 a 30
Shad, roes. a 1.25
Scallops. a 1.00
Soft crabs. 6 a 8
Porgies. 6 a 8
Weakfish. 5 a 6
Flukes. 4 a 5
Sea bass. 4 a 12½
Butter fish. 5 a 8
Blue snappers. a 10
White fish. a 10
Pompano. a 20

GAME.

Supplies continue moderate and prime birds in perfect order sell readily, but most lots are more or less mixed with soft or poor birds, and such are dull and irregular. We quote:

Woodcock, per pair. 80 a 1.00
Partridge, per pair. 1.00 a 1.25
Grouse, prime, undrawn, per pair. 90 a 1.40
" drawn, per pair. 60 a 75
Reed birds, per doz. a

Wild ducks, canvas, per pair. 2.00 a 2.50
" redhead. 1.00 a 1.50
" mallard. 40 a 75
" blue wing teal, per pair. 35 a 40
" green wing teal. 30 a 35
" common, per pair. 20 a 25
Venison, fresh, per lb. 16 a 17
English Snipe, per doz. 1.25 a 1.50
Golden plover, per doz. 1.25 a 1.50
Grass Plover, per doz. 1.00 a 1.50
Quail, frozen, per doz. 1.62 a 1.75

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days 28,632 packages; previous six days 29,186 packages. No change of a decided character was shown. The receipts were lighter than was generally expected, but trade was quiet. Fancy fresh creamery was quite generally at 23½c. The weather is still against the sale of June creamery, and with stock offering a little more freely prices are weak. State dairy unchanged in demand or price. Factory has had a little more demand of late and the market is firm for all grades. We quote:

NEW BUTTER.

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb. a 23½
" firsts. 20½ a 22
" seconds. 17 a 19
" thirds. 14 a 15
" State, extras. a 23½
" firsts. 20½ a 22
" thirds to seconds. 14 a 19
" June make, extras. 20½ a 21
" firsts. 16 a 20
State dairy, half skinned tubs, extras. a 20
" firsts. 16 a 18
" seconds. 14 a 15
" firkins, fine. 17 a 18½
" fair to good. 15 a 16
" Tubs, thirds. 12 a 13
" Tins, etc. 12 a 17
Western imitation creamery, best. 16 a 17
" firsts. 13 a 14
" seconds. 12 a 13
" factory, extra (June packed). 11½ a 12½
" held, seconds to firsts. 12 a 12½
" fresh, firsts. 12 a 12½
" seconds. 11 a 11½
" thirds. 10 a 10½

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days 36,526 boxes, previous six days 45,015 boxes. The market for large full cream continues to present a dull discouraging appearance. Most of the current offerings are October cheese, and average finest grades of both white and colored offering at 8½c., and that figure is extreme to sell. Fancy September are not plenty, and particular buyers have offered 8½c. in some instances for colored without obtaining the stock. Small size fancy September Western New York are held at 9½@9½c., but very dull. Finest October rarely salable above 9c. Skims continue under neglect and prices nominal. Cable 44s. 6d. We quote:

NEW CHEESE.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, Sept. 8½ a 8½
" white, " Sept. 8½ a 8½
" choice. 8½ a 8½
October, finest. 8 a 8½
" fair to good. 7½ a 8
" common. 7 a 7½
colored, small, fancy, Sept. 9½ a 9½
white, " Sept. 9½ a 9½
small, October, finest. a 9
" common to good. 7½ a 8½
light skims, choice, small. 6½ a 7
" large. 6½ a 6½
" part " small. 6½ a 6½
" good to prime. 5 a 6
" common to fair. 4 a 4½
full skims. 3 a 3½

EGGS.

Receipts last six days 34,828 cases; previous six days 39,908 cases. The trade is dependent upon the daily receipts for a supply of high grade fresh gathered eggs, and the proportion of such in the arrivals is small. For the moderate supply of really satisfactory Western the price has been further advanced to 20c. Lower grades of current packings are uncertain; there are some cheap buyers in range of 10@14c., case count. Good dirties firm. Very little doing in fall refrigerators, and values extremely irregular. Lined dull. We quote:

State and Penna., fancy, per doz. 21 a 22
" fair to good. 18 a 20
Western, fresh-gathered, fancy. 20 a 21
Western, average prime. 18 a 19
Western, fair quality. 14 a 15
West rn, poor to fair, case count, per doz. 10 a 14
Western, dirties, candled, case count. 10 a 10½
Western, dirties and sears, ord. case count. 8 a 9
Cheese, per 30-doz, case. 2.10 a 2.40
Refrigerator, fall-packed, good to prime. 17 a 18
" fair. 13 a 14
Refrigerator stock, early packed, choice. 13½ a 14
" fair to good. 12½ a 13½
Lined, Western, per doz. 13½ a 14
" fair, per doz. 13 a 13

WANTED.~FOR SALE.~BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, October 30, 1897. They are a reprint from our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, sent out to houses on November 1, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Backer, Max, 30 Delancey; to J. Deutsch	\$250
Blodavsky, Barnet, 71 Norfolk; to Kornblit & T. (Ice Box)	50
Diehl, Eliz., 823 7th Ave.; to A. Jacobson	450
Jamin, Jos., 233 W. 19th; to Manhattan Beef Co.	220
Kraemer, M.; to M. Zimmermann	125
McGrath, Lawrence, 98 1/2 Amsterdam Ave.; to S. Wassereau (Fish Fixtures) ..	95

Bills of Sale.

Liebreich, Kalman, 182 Orchard; to W. Schleicher	100
--	-----

KINGS COUNTY.

Schaefer, C., 663 Wythe Ave.; to Amelia Ernst	100
---	-----

Bills of Sale.

Berg, E., 274 Humboldt; to C. B. Whiffen	225
--	-----

HUDSON COUNTY.

Koenemund, Fredk., North Bergen; to J. F. Brane (120 Pigs)	500
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NEW YORK CITY.

Arnhaus, Bernhard, 118 Orchard; to M. Fliegel (Butter, Eggs)	\$1,000
Same; to S. Sperling	350
Same, 110 Delancey; to same	1,200
Kulwinsky, Jos., 5 Rivington; to M. Levin (Butter Fixtures)	42
Lasner, Jacob, 149 Delancey; to Frank Lasner (Butter Store Fixtures)	400
Mennella, Vincenzo, 208-210 E. 120th; to G. Parlato	600
McDowell-Gennerich Co.; to H. W. Gennerich	3,250
Richheimer, Leopold, 546 E. 86th, 517 E. 85th; to Clara Richheimer	306
Tauber, S. & Son, 302 E 71st; to Lange Bros.	90
Weber, W. A.; to R. Sturcke	260

Bills of Sale.

Arbeit, P., 37 Stanton; to H. Pomeranz ..	\$1
Carson, Robt., 414 W. 53d; to E. Noble ..	400
Fabian, Bertha, 431 Broome; to Lucy Hirschaff (Restaurant)	300
Hintz, Henry, 854 2d Ave.; to F. Marquardt	350
Hirschaff, W. S., 431 Broome; to B. Fabian (Restaurant)	250
Mehl, Fred, 1877 3d Ave.; to Mary Mehl ..	400
Meirowitz, Jacob, 33 Ave. D; to D. A. Greenbaum	150
Spector, Max, 68-70 Stanton; to Jacob Spector	50

KINGS COUNTY.

Von Oehsen, R., 1861 Broadway; to W. B. A. Jurgens	366
Wallyung, F., 724 5th Ave.; 4th Ave. and 91st; to A. Finch & Son (Hotel) ..	2,800

Bills of Sale.

Blanken, A. N., 909 Kent Ave.; to J. Mahnen	900
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NOTE.—The above information will be furnished in our National Retail Butchers' Review, 284-286 Pearl Street, New York, nearly one week ahead of this publication to all those who may desire to order it. Price, \$2.00 per year, 52 weekly numbers.

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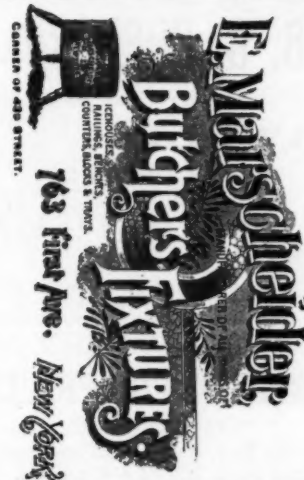
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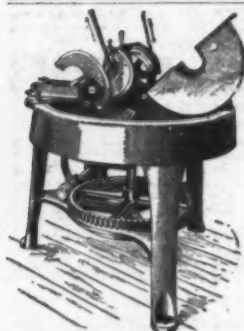
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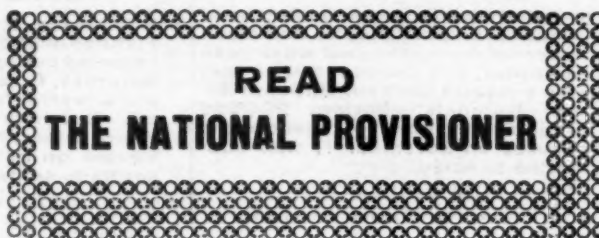
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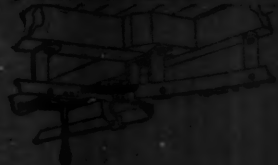


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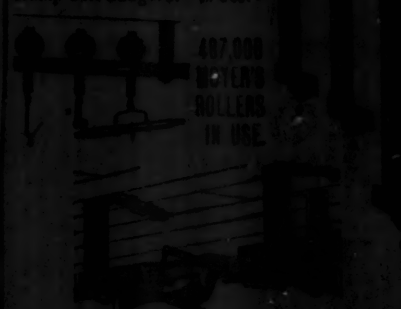
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